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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5994	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KORONER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	G. Gheazo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KORONER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7586	A. Bilafer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	9990	R. Colleluni	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,033 or £72.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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ocean House, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	4th Feb.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,590	Thur.	7th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	8th Feb.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Feb. calling at Karachi, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,590 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	29th Feb.	Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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1st *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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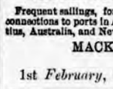

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	.....	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	11th Feb.	22nd Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	...	C. B. Lapraik.	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
*BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 950
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
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BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements in modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, and wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
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AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
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CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.	PEARSE and Co.
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ICES, TEA AND COFFEE,	PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE	PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE.	PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED AT.	PEARSE and Co.

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BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly effacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Druggists and Newspoints throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st February, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

A SILVER CUP PRESENTED by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier in classes 1 and 2.

2. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch Bred in India.

3. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee for the Best Dog or Bitch of any Breed belonging to Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison. Entries for this class will be free but must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY February 12th.

4. A Silver Cup presented by Dr. Dinanath B. N. Dandekar, for the best Dog Pup, under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

5. A Silver Cup presented by Kahandas V. Kapadia Esqr., for the best Bitch Pup under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

6. A Silver Cup presented by Lakhmidas Morarji, Esqr., J.P. for the best imported Irish Terrier Dog, suitable for stud.

7. A Silver Cup presented by Dwarkadas, Ranchordas, Esqr. for the best imported Bull Terrier Brood Bitch.

N. B.—Entry fee (Rs. 2) will be received by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay, up to 12th February, 1907, after which date no entries will be accepted.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"LORD REAY SCHOLARSHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University that the Subjects for the abovenamed lectureship for the Winter Session 1907-08 will be Therapeutics and for that of 1908-09 the subject will be Physiology. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for lectureship for the Winter Session 1907-08 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March, next.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration &c. can be obtained from the College clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., *Lieut. Colonel*, I.M.S.,
Principal, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Bombay, 28th January, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that KOOMBHAR ANAND LAKHMAN has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to the Undersigned. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, English lane, in the shop of Jeeva Vishram, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quiet and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated lying and being at Koombharwada, Doorga Devi Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 8/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2,531 and 3,011, Collector's New No, 9,355, Old Survey Nos. 146 and 155, and New Survey No. 5,614 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7,672, Street Nos, 228-30-32-234, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Koombharwada 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Kalidas, and on or towards the South by the Doorga Devi Road.

કનજી ગોકળદાસ,
(*i. e.*) KANJI GOCULDAS.
નારાણ ગીગા,
(*i. e.*) NARAN GIGA.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of February 1907.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th February, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1907.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BEYNON'

ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE

IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

POPULAR EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS. Rs. 2-3 Each.

ENGLISH BATTLES AND SIEGES IN THE PENINSULA.

By Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B. with Portrait.

LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.

Being some Account of a Voyage in 1856, in the Schooner Yacht "*Foam*," to Iceland, Jan Meyen, and Spitzbergen. By the late Marquis of Dufferin. With Portrait and Illustrations.

THE LION HUNTER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Five Years' Adventure in the far Interior of South Africa. With Notices of the Native Tribes and Savages. By Roualeyn Gordon Cumming. With 16 Woodcuts.

THE ROB ROY ON THE JORDAN.

A Canoe Cruise in Palestine, Egypt and the Waters of Damascus. By John Macgregor, M.A., Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. With Maps and Illustrations.

THE PERSONAL LIFE OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Chiefly from his Unpublished Journals and Correspondence in the possession of his Family. By William Garden Blaikie. D.D., LL.D. With Portrait and Map.

THE LIFE OF JOHN NICHOLSON.

Soldier and Administrator. By Captain Lionel J. Trotter. With Portrait and 3 Maps.

STANLEY'S LIFE OF ARNOLD.

With Preface by Sir Joshua Fitch. With Portrait and Illustrations.

LUX MUNDI.

A Series of Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation. By various writers. Edited by the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D.

A HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

1779-1783. With a Description and Account of that Garrison from the Earliest Times. By John Drinkwater, Captain in the Seventy-second Regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. With Plans.

CHEAP EDITION OF
MAINE'S ANCIENT LAW.

This is the only complete and copyright edition of Sir Henry Maine's Standard Work.

WORKS BY MRS. BISHOP.

(ISABELLA L. BIRD.)

HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The Palm Groves, Coral Reefs and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands. With Illustrations.

UNBEATEN TRACKS IN JAPAN.

Travels in the Interior, including visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrine of Nikho. With Illustrations.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.
NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 3 B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Bye-laws it is hereby notified that PRINCE'S DOCK WAREHOUSES Nos 2 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Victoria Dock Warehouses A and C are until further notice SET APART exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile Fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.

By Order of the Trustees,
A PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
PORT TRUST BUNDERS,

PRINCE'S & VICTORIA DOCKS,
TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 296 of 1906.

HALIMABAI widow of CASSUM JOOSUB
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA
and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA or CASSUM JOOSUB who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of January, 1894, and 2nd November, 1904, respectively or against the Firm of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA which was carried on at Abdul Rehman Street for sale of articles of haberdashery &c. are hereby required to send in their claims to M. A. Patheria the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Office of the Undersigned at 14K Hummun Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof and if so required by notice in writing from the said Receiver are in person or by their attorneys requested to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default that they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

LUXMON DHARMAJI DANDEKER, late of Bombay Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant.

GEORGE SYDENHAM ROBERTS, late in the employ of the North-Western Railway at Sukkur,

KUNDASAMI MUDLIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

KHANUMBAI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant

WILLIAM MAPLETON VEVERS, late an Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Coy, at Bhopal.

WILLIAM ALLEN BROAD, late of the Civil, Veterinary Department, Poona.

JOSEPH MICHAEL ERNEST COOKE, a Clerk in Holy Orders, late Chaplain of Indore, Central India.

NATHUBHAI NANABHAI, late of Poona, Visa Sarmali Soni Hindu Inhabitant.

MANUEL ANTHONY D'ALMEIDA, late a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld, Bombay.

SAMUEL LEECH, late proprietor of the firm of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Coy, Booksellers, Bombay.

EDWARD ROBERTSON CRAIG, late of the Aden Pilot Service.

HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

MATINEE TO-DAY
MATINEE AT 4 SHARP.

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT
AGAIN AT 9-30

BY SPECIAL REQUEST the performance will commence AT 9-30 SHARP.

HARMSTON'S
AGAIN! AGAIN!!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
THE AMUSEMENT CYCLONE. THE AMUSEMENT CYCLONE
HAMSTON'S. HARMSTON'S.
THE FRANTZ TROUPE. THE FRANTZ TROUPE.

5 TIMES ENCORED 5

Worth the price of admission alone
Ask your friends that have witnessed them.

JEAN AND PAUL ROUGAL'S GREAT ANIMAL ACT.

The Greatest ever seen in Calcutta.
The Great Double Jockey Act.

By Jennie Nelle Harmston-Love and Frank Eldred. Introducing La Petite Jennie, the smallest Jockey Rider in the World.

THE BRIGHT COLLIN'S QUARTETTE.

Diavolo Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

THE WHEELERS!! THE WHEELERS!!!
Champion Trick Cyclists and Whizz Riders
In their Latest Success :
HOOPING THE HOOP.

Box Plan at the Circus, where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, 6 Chairs .....Rs. 20	Second Chairs..... Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box 4	Stalls (carpeted seat).. 1
Dress Circle Chairs 3	Gallery(Natives only).. Ans. 8

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
Col. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

BY SPECIAL REQUEST. BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

ONE MORE CONCERT
Given by the
CELEBRATED VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

HERR PREMYSLAV. HERR PREMYSLAV.

TOWN HALL.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1907, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. Fort.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUAY: 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

HUMOROUS EVENING
"AMONG THE MAORI"

100 Lime-light views by
J. R. FLYNN ANDERSON,
(author, Traviler, and humorist.)

Admission one, two and three Rupees.

Seats can be booked at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.
GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.
12TH FEBRUARY.

Tuesday, Feb. 12th.—"Dairy Maids."
Wednesday „ 13th.—"Beauty of Bath.'
Thursday „ 14th.—"Blue Moon."
Friday „ 15th.—"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday „ 16th.—"Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday „ 18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday „ 19th.—"Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday „ 20th.—"See See."
Thursday „ 21st.—"Girl on the Stage."
Friday „ 22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday „ 23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs, 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
SPORTS on SKATES.
SIX EXCITING EVENTS.
LADIES' PRIZES,
MOROCCO LEATHER WRITING CASE,
BEAUTIFUL FEATHER FAN,
LOVELY LACE COLLAR,
GETLEMEN'S PRIZES.
SILVER TOPPED POCKET FLASK.
TRAVELLING DRESSING CASE, FITTED,
SILVER MOUNTED MALACCA CANE,
NEAT POCKET CIGARETTE CASE.
All on view at the Rink.
See list of Events and Conditions.
Admission One Rupee.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL,

DAILY SESSIONS:
LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
INSTRUCTOR AND INSTRUCTRESS
PRESENT FOR GIVING LESSONS.
GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8,
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

LIGHT READINGS FOR THE VOYAGE.

Colonial Editions Rs. 1-12 Each,

CHIPPINGE. By Stanley J. Weyman.
THE LADY EVELYN. By Max Pemberton.
THE HEIR. By Sydney C. Grier.
SIR NIGEL. By A. Conan Doyle.
THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN. By Marie Corelli.
THE INVASION OF 1910. By William Le Queux.
SABA MACDONALD. By Rita.
AS YE HAVE SOWN. By Dolf Wyllarde.
THE CRUISE OF THE DAZZLER. By Jack London,
SILAS STRONG. By Irving Bacheller.
THE DOCTOR OF CROWS NEST. By Ralph Connor.
THE WHITE HOUSE. By M. E. Braddon.
GROWTH A Novel. By Graham Travers,
CHECK TO THE KING. By Morice Gerard.
AT THE SIGN OF THE PEACOCK. By K. C. Ryves.
A PRINCESS OF VASCOVY. By John Oxenham.
THE LADY ON THE DRAWINGROOM FLOOR. By M. E. Coleridge,
THE WHIP HAND. By Keble Howard,
A LADY OF ROME. By F. Marion Crawford.
WHITE FANG. By Jack London.
THALASSA. By Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds.
THE HOUSE OF ISLAM. By Marmaduke Pickthall.
THE UNGUARDED PAPER. By Helin Prothero Lewis.
THE WORKADAY WOMAN. By Violet Hunt,
THE SECOND BOOK OF TOBIAH. By Una L. Silberrad.
THE DANGERVILLE INHERITANCE. By A. C. Fox-Davies.
A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE By Carlton Dawe.
THE OLD COUNTRY, A Romance By Henry Newbolt.
SKIPPER By Gilbert Watson.
THE OPENED SHUTTERS, By Clara Louise Burnham,
THE EGLAMORE PORTRAITS, By Mary E. Mann.
HONOUR'S GLASSY BUBBLE By E Gerard
THE COLONEL AND THE BOY. By L. T. Meade.
ROSEMARY IN SEARCH OF A FATHER. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
A. RUSSIAN COWARD. By Fred Whishaw.
MAID OF BRITTANY, A. Romance. By May Wynne.
A LITTLE BROWN MOUSE. By Madame Albanesi
NANCY NICHOLSON By Annie S. Swan
I KNOW A MAIDEN, By E Maria Albanesi
THE CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM. By Myriam Harry.
A DAMAGED REPUTATION. By Harold Bindloss.
OCCASION'S FORELOCK, By Violet. A. Simpson.
LISTENER'S LURE E. V. LUCAS.
HIGHCROFT FARM By J. S. Fletcher.
TO DEFEAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE. By Herbert Compton.
WAIFS OF CIRCUMSTANCE. By Louis Tracy.
HELENA'S LOVE STORY. By Guy THORNE.
THE ADVENTURES OF BILLY TOPSAIL. By Norman Duncan.
THE SOUL STEALER. By C. Ranger Gull.
MR. AND MRS. VILLIERS. By Hubert Wales.
THE EXTREME PENALTY. By Alice Maud Meadows.
REZANOV. By Gertrude Atherton.
PERIWINKLE. By Lily Grant Duff.
GUY FULKES OF THE TOWERS. By Evelyn Everett Green,
MRS, DIMMOCK'S WORRIES, By B. L. Farjeon.
THE UNDERTAKER'S FIELD. By Herbert Compton.
HER GRACE AT BAY. By Headon Hill.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH.
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

DRAPER'S ORGANETTES

ARE known for their superior quality, the JUBILEE ORGANETTE and 12 feet of music POST FREE for 20, additional music can always be had at 1*d.* per foot, nearly 1,000 tunes in stock.

DEPT. E, Draper's Organette Works,
Blackburn. Eng.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections :—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907 "*read*" delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of "F. O. R. at Howrah" *read* "F. O. R. at Calcutta."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

W. JACKSON,
TURF ACCOUNTANT
28, ESPLANADE, ROAD,
2ND FLOOR,
ON THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE—One Five Tons Thornycroft MOTOR LORRY in working order. Apply to BROOKS and Coy, No 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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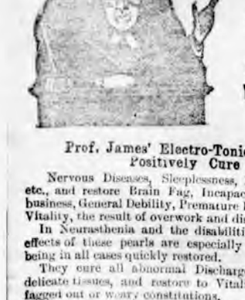

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10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 31.] [BOMBAY, *February* 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87		1/8
3 do. Rentes	85		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103	un	chgd.
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65	⅛	
Bar Silver in London	31¼	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months hence	31⅛	3/16	
Do. in New York	63½	⅜	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22	un	chgd.
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51½	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·84⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	since	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%		½
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½	un	chgd.
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5%	½	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . . 1*s.* 3 1/16*d.*

Council Bills:—

Extra allotments . . . . .

Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1*s.* 4 3/16*d.*

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 19th January, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£34,200,000	Inc.	£ 600,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,100,000	,,	£ 400,000
Other Deposits	£42,200,000	,,	£1,500,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	£29,20 0000	Inc.	£1,30,0000
Notes and Gold	£21,800,000	,,	£ 600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Steady
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000 ,,
Imports	17,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5 37—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	.10 7/16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·44 —05	5·42 —06	5·42 —05

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·41 —05	5·40 —05	5·37 —06	5·33 —05	5·30 —05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	14,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	27,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	18,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·60 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of March, 9·19 unchanged.
Do. do. July, 9.45 +04.
Tended to decline early owing to liquidation, but advanced later through bull support and shorts covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·15+05.
Do. do. July 10.18 +05.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Value, Tone of Sugar steady.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales closed to-day quiet and prices are easier.

Madras 3d. lower.

Bombay Common 2d. lower.

Total sold 1,020,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
19 boxes bullion & Sovereigns,	Rs. 12,54,760	London...	Macedonia	Nat ; Bank.
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,20)	C. Mandvi	Dumra ..	Mac ; Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,700	Porebundar	Do. ...	Do.
1 Case Sovereigns and Rupees.	6,150	Sacz ...	Oriental...	S. and E. El. Fazul.
5 Bundles Rupees.	8,500	Koweit ...	Africa ...	W W S Sidrani
12 Bundles Rupees.	27,000	Linga ...	Do. ...	H A A Reza
14 Bundles Rupees.	32,500	Bahrein...	Do. ...	Sundry Natives
12 Bundles Rupees.	24,200	Debai ...	Do. ...	Do.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, [1ST FEBRUARY, 19

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	17 January	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13 December	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 6 December	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15 January	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	12,56,760	.....
Other Deposits	.....	30,94,028
Sundries	.....	7,720
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	2.734	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,64,789
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	9,42,997	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,87,002	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	9,16,732
Bullion	.....	36,316
Balance with other Banks	5,603	.....
Sundries	.....	1,08,531
Cash	.....	16,56,98170

The figures show an increase in the trade demand of about 32 lakhs.

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last one crore was offered, of which 39-10 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1*s.* 4-3/32*d.* and 60-90 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers at 1*s.* 4-5/32*d.*, tenderers at these rates receiving 27 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was 1 crore 11 lakhs. Extras were allotted subsequently of Rs. 60,000 Bills at 1*s.* 4-1/8*d.* and 1 lakh Transfers at 1*s.* 4-3/16*d.* For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 18th January brings £190,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,30,000
Bombay	,,	12,10,000
Madras	,,	7,60,000
Total...	Rs.	38,00,000

The mail of the 25th January brings £30,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	650,000
Bombay	,,	11,10,000
Madras	,,	1,20,000
Total...	Rs.	18,80,00

The Mail of the 1st February brings £130,0000 Silver and £130,000 Gold for Bombay and £70,000 Silver and £30,000 Gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	23,50,000
Bombay	,,	1,70,000
Madras	,,	9,70,000
Total...	Rs.	36,90,000

FINANCIAL.

Money is in demand at 7½ per cent. for two months deposit.

Exchange:—

The market is unchanged and steady at 1*s.* 4 ½*d.* T. T. and 1*s.* 4 5/32*d.* on demand. There is only a small demand for remittances but Banks will not give better than quoted. The Credit rate is steady at 1*s.* 4 7/16*d.* for 3 months sight bills but few are offered. Far Eastern rates are steady with a firmer tendency following the higher silver quotations. Rates are as follows:—

T. T. on London	1/4 7/8
Demand Draft	1/4 15/16
Credits—3 months' sight	1/4 15/16
Do. 6 months' sight	1/4 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—France	172
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong —30 days' sight	161
Yokohama —30 days' sight	143½
Shanghai — 30 days' sight	220

Government Paper:—

The market opened quiet after yesterday's settlement. Ready Paper opened at 96 15/16 for cash and 97 5/16 for the settlement. Business has been restricted to small contracts for the settlement. We quote:—

Cash	96 15 / Quiet.
1st Settlement	97 5 /

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is 3/16 up at 31¼ for ready and 31⅛ for delivery forward in two months. New York is ⅜ up at 68½. Locally the market remains steady at 80¼ ex duty but only a small business is reported. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady. Local quotations are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
English Bar Gold	24	1
Australian Bar Gold	24	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	24	1
Ditto 1st Settlement	24	0

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent.	(1922)	102 8
4 per cent.	(1930)	102 8
4 per cent.	(1932)	102 8
4 per cent.	(1965)	102 8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent.	(1934)	101 12
5 per cent.	(1946)	101 12
5 per cent.	(Tansa)	119 0
5 per cent.	(Sanitary)	117 0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent.	(1959)	102 0
4 per cent.	(1964-65)	102 0

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	106,103	123,197	—17,094
Receipts from 1st October to	1,039,399	1,184,259	—144,860
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	37,950	37,117	+833
China	6,095	909	+5,186
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	44,045	38,026	+6,019
Total Shipments from 1st October to			
Europe	318,965	308,706	+40,259
China	8,864	4,558	+4,306
Japan	170,335	175,401	+34,934
Coast Ports	19,293	9,474	+9,819
Total	517,457	453,139	+88,319
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe	15,450	21,724	—6,274
China			
Japan	48,205	34,378	+13,827
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 3,359 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,249 bales.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	31st Jany.	1907	7,321,000
,, ,, ,, ,,	31st Jany.	1906	5,705,000
,, ,, ,, ,,	31st Jany.	1905	6,618,000
Visible supply	25th Jany.	1907	4,930,000
,, ,,	26th ,,	1906	4,490,000
,, ,,	27th ,,	1905	4,100,000
Into sight	25th ,,	1907	9,550,000
,, ,,	26th ,,	1906	7,960,000
,, ,,	27th ,,	1905	8,840,000

Though there have been some slight fluctuations in the Home markets during the past week, the tendency has been in the direction of lower prices. Possibly this may be due to the completion of the January settlements and the markets may adjust themselves later on. At the moment the statistical position of cotton, as shown in the above table, is weak, and receipts at the U. S. Ports show no signs of the expected perpendicular drop. The one strong point in favour of a continuance of the present high prices of Americans is the scarcity of the higher grades, and the question naturally presents itself—how long will spinners continue to pay the excessive premium asked for these higher grades? Should they decide to fall back on the lower, and cheaper, grades as being more remunerative to work, this premium must eventually lessen, and the markets gradually fall away owing to the abundant supply available of lower qualities. Even should this not happen, the statistical position should, in itself, be sufficient to cause lower values to rule shortly.

The following are the closing quotations last week and this week in Liverpool, New York and New Orleans.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL.			
Spot	5·90	5·87	— ·03
Arrivals Febry.-March	5·51	5·44	— ·07
Do. May-June	5·48	5·41	— ·07
NEW YORK.			
Spot	11·00	11·00	unchgd.
Futures March	9·43	9·19	— ·24
Do. July	9·59	9·45	— ·14
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	10.7/16	10 1·2	+ 1/16
Futures March	10·20	10.15	— ·05
Do. July	10·23	10·18	— ·05

The local market has been very steady during the past week, and prices have been well maintained. During the early part of the week there was a good enquiry for Spot Cotton for immediate shipment, and Exporters were also contracting for most descriptions for forward delivery. A fairly large business resulted. Later on buyers and sellers were farther apart, the latter asking an advance, which, in the face of declining markets at Home, the former were not prepared to follow. Shipments for the past month have been heavy. Owing to this and the falling off of receipts into Bombay, stocks are comparatively small, and there is little or no pressure on the part of holders to realize.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	13,589	156,391	257,846
Central India	4,683	18,766	30,619
Barsee and Nugger	9,206	66,133	54,294
Berars	26,573	22,8350	286,045
Central Provinces	17,061	141,905	177,557
Total Oomras	71,030	611,545	815,311
Dhollera	7,833	51,801	35,113
Broach	1,112	2,931	37,202
Compta and Dharwar	859	13,169	11,951
Westerns	207	5,813	1,735
Bengals, N.-W. P.	20,363	314,095	244,941
Bengals, Rajputana	3,553	18,098	10,109
Sind	551	9,409	18,030
Persian	42	836	903
American	337	9,004	7,504
Egyptian	*nil.*	413	386
Other Sort	61	294	1,024
Totals	106,103	1,039,399	1,184,259

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. 3. (Ry. terms)	1/6	1/7	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	1/3	1/4	do
S. Punjab M G	1/3	1/3	do
Comrawattee (description) M-G	2/5	1/9	do
Khandesh (M-G)	1/8	1/8	do
Juigaum (M G)	1/9	1/4	do
Wardha Ilingunghat M G	2/3	2/7	do
Changuum, fair staple (M-G)	2/4	1/3	do
Akola M. G. do	2/4	1/3	do
Yeotmal (.G.)	2/5	2/1	do
Dhamangaum and Pooljaum M-G	2/4	2/8	do
Nagpur Kamptees (M-G)	2/3	2/5	do
Broach (M.G.)	2/3	2/3	Mar. 25th
Mattia (M. G.)	1/1	1/1	Ready.
Saw ginned Dharwar		2/0	May 25th
Westerns		2/7	do

FREIGHTS.

Early in the week the "Sylvia Vallianos" and the "Abookir" were reported fixed for lump sums for February loading, which will probably result in 15*s.* 6*d.* for each boat, 1 picked port. The "Mombassa" filled up for Antwerp, prompt shipment at 14*s.* including Ore, and the "City of Lucknow," with part cargo, also accepted 14*s.* to fill up for February, Marseilles. The market is quiet, but somewhat steadier. 2,500 tons Hamburg, February were done at 15*s.* and 2,000 tons Leith for March at 14*s.*

The following are the steamers, for ready or near positions, loading with the Bazar, with quoted rates:—

		Sails.	Seeds.	Cotton.
Ilford	Antwerp.	5th Febry	14/6	15/
Torridge	Do.	10th ,,	14/6	15/
Mombassa	Do.	7th ,,	14/6	15/
Aboukir	Do.	19th ,,	14/6	15/
Borderer	Dunkirk.	5th ,,	17/6	18/9
Benavon	Do.	6th ,,	17	18/9
Simoon	Havre	5th ,,		20/
Ilford	Hull	5th ,,	15/	16/6
Borderer	Do.	5th ,,	15/	16/6
Knutsford	Liverpool	7th ,,	17	17/6
Aboukir	London	19th ,,	14/6	16/
Arcouia	Genoa	5th ,,		20/
Benavon	Hamburg	5th ,,	18/	20/
Dartmouth	Do.	12th ,,	16/6	17/6

Open ports from March to June are 15*s.*; named ports at 14*s.*6*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

During the week the market has been quiet but Steady with business passing at Rs. 6/15 to Rs. 7 for ready and Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-6-0 for April May, the latter prices being the closing quotations.

Rapeseed:—

Has been steady, closing prices being as follows.—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	Ready	7	1	0
,, ,,	Ap. May	7	3	6
Tellow ,,	,,	7	10	0
Delhi ,,	,,	7	4	0

Gingellyseed:—

Slightly easier markets have been the rule during the week, and a fair business is reported at and about the following quotations.—

Bold white	35%	Rs. 49
,, ,,	75%	,, 43
,, ,,	50%	,, 47
Black Kutni		,, 41/8
Tellow Hingunghat		,, 52

Castorseed:—

Easier and business has been done at Rs. 38 ready and Rs. 34/8. April May, the tone at the close being steady at these rates.

Cottonseed:—Has ruled quite but steady at Rs. 19.

Groundnuts:—The market is firm the closing price being Rs. 42/

Poppyseed:—Steady ready Rs. 10¼. April-May Rs. 8-6-6.

Mowra seed:—Has continued steady at Rs. 7-2-0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week.

Cotton			10,103 bales.
Wheat			45,797 cwts.
Linseed			6,225 ,,
Rapeseed			11,461 ,,
Gingellyseed			137,712 ,,
Poppyseed			371 ,,
Groundnuts			12,334 ,,
Castorseed			3,214 ,,
Rice			26,930 ,,
Myrabollams			27,061 ,,
Cottonseed			135,243 ,,
Mowraseed			403 ,,
Gram			12,575 ,,
Joowar			3,975 ,,
Maize			361 ,,

Few brides would have the courage to go to the altar in the identical wedding toilet worn by a great-great grandmother, but all the direct descendants of Mrs. Martha Custis, who married George Washington, have dressed themselves, the "Daily Graphic" says, in her rather wonderful bridal costume. It consists of a thick brocade, with branches of vivid roses trailing on a once white ground—now yellow with age—and large-leaved vines twisted between the roses. The white poke bonnet is trimmed with roses, and the bride carries the fan, the gloves, and the handkerchief worn by Mrs. George Washington. The last to appear in the dress was Mrs. Beverly Kennon, of Georgetown.

GASTRIC INFLUENZA.

BILE BEANS BANISH SEVERE PAINS.

Gastric influenza is very prevalent to-day. It is due to low inflammation of the stomach, and is often one of the after-effects of an attack of influenza or a severe cold. Bile Beans are an ideal specific for troubles of this nature.

The most prominent symptoms are shooting pains between the shoulders heaviness and heat at the pit of the stomach after food, nausea, irregular appetite, frontal headaches, great weariness, low spirits, and wasting.

Bile Beans have achieved wonderful results in many cases of gastric influenza—the pure herbal extracts of which Bile Beans are wholly composed having the effect of restoring the normal healthy condition of the inflamed linings of the stomach and bowels, regulating the secretion of the gastric juices, and setting the delicate machinery of digestion and nutrition in perfect working order.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham Avenue. Streatham Hill, S. W., says:—"In February I was attacked by gastric influenza. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and thought it was an attack of ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I cough or sneeze without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"At last I made up my mind to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found that they gave me great relief, I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has been much better."

Bile Beans for Biliousness may be obtained of all chemists, at Rs. 1 per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse cheap substitutes, and insist on the exact medicine you have always bought, the medicine that has proved to your friends it can always be relied upon as a cure.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 2nd Feb. 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PAGE—Jan. 11, at Glengarrie, Castle Road, Salisbury, wife of Frederick Cuthbert Graham Page, H. A. of a son.

PHILLIMORE—Jan 9, at Sheldkel House, Hants, wife of Capt. R. F. Phillimore, R. N., his Majesty's ship Victory of a son.

STUART—Jan. 3 at Ely, wife of Capt. G. R. C. Stuart. East Lancashire Regt. of a son.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN—Jan. 7, at Kamakura, Japan, wife of Capt. Hugh F Bateman-Champain, of a daughter.

HUNTER—Jan. 14, at Glanymor, Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, wife of Capt. C. F. Hunter, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

STODDART Jan. 13, at Wood, Bishop's Teignton, wife of Capt. A. P. Stoddart, R. N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—BAKER—Jan. 12, at St. John's Paddington, John Graham St. Clair, son of Mr. A. P. Anderson, Glasgow, to Alice Lilian Maud, daughter of the late Mr. S. W Baker, late of Hong Kong.

BYRNE—LOCKY—Dec. 18, at St. Peter's Church, Okotoks, Alberta, Canada, Percy Edward, son of the late E. Byrne, Esq., C. E. (Public Works Dept., Bombay), to Georgina Ellen Carey, daughter of the late Major James Leeky, Royal Marine Light Inf.

GOUDEN—GLEADOWE—Jan. 10 at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Robert Blundell Gooden, late Royal Fusiliers, to Gwenaelen Yorke, daughter of the late George E. Yorke Gleadowe, C. M. G.

MARJORIBANKS—LOGAN—Jan. 9, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Marjoribanks, minister of the parish of Callander, to Mary Ord, daughter of William Logan, Madras Civil Service (retired).

MAUD—BRAITHWAITE—Jan. 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S. W., Capt. Philip Maud, C. M. G., R. E., to Dorothy daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Braithwaite.

SWAYNE—SWAYNE—Jan. 2, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S. W., Lieut.-Col. H. G. C. Swayne, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S., C. B. E. Aden, to Amy Christina, daughter of R. A. Swayne Esq., J. P.

YELDHAM—COLES—Jan. 15, at St. Peter's, Bayswater, Charles Cecil Yeldham, R. L. C., son of Major Yeldham, late 10th Hussars, to Ethel Sophia, daughter of John Coles, M. P.

DEATHS.

ALMON—January 12, at Finchley, London, Keith, aged 18, only Surviving son of Mr. W. Almon, retired Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay. Deeply mourned.

BROWNE—Jan. 8, at the White House, Weeke, Winchester, Col Henry Donald Browne, late 60th Rifles, aged 63.

FAGAN—Jan. 7, at 12 Westberby mansions, Ellen, widow of the late Major Christopher Sullivan Fagan, Madras Staff Corps, aged 77.

FOX—Jan. 11, at Rochester, Anne, wife of Surg.-Gen. T. W. Fox, Army Medical service, late Royal Eng., aged 75.

RUSSELL—Jan. 10, at Woodeaton, Oxford, General Lord Alexander Russell. G. C. B. colonel commanding 1st batt. Itide Brigade, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—January 24 at Azamgarh the wife of B. H. Burton, C. P. Police, of a son.

HARRISON—January 23 at Nasik, the wife of Charlton Harrison, P. W. D. Bombay, of a son.

WROUGHTON—January 4 at Jubbulpore, the wife of A. C. Wroughton, 1st S. Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 32m. ; High water, 1-34m., 1-43a. Low water, 7-40.m., 7-22a.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m.

Bombay Extra Races.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Annual Prize Distribution Mahim, 5, p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

B. V. R. Camp opens, Santa Cruz.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana matches.

Herr Premyslav's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m ; Sun sets, 6h. 32m ; High water, 2-7m., 2-26a ; Low water, 3-16m., 7-58a.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column the Bandmann Opera Company returns to Bombay on the 12th. The plans are to be seen at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Company.

LECTURE.—Mr. Hooper Harris, of New York, Lecturer on Bakaism, will deliver a public lecture at the Theosophical Society's Hall, 21 Hornby Road, this (Saturday) evening, at 6-30 (S. T.). Subject, "The Garden of Inner Significances." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M. A., L. L. B., Solicitor, will preside.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' ENGLISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Examination of the pupils of the Parsee Girls' School Association's schools in Cookery, and Prize Distribution will take place this afternoon at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum, when His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

THE MAZAGAON INSTITUTE.—Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Social Intercourse among the different communities" to-morrow, morning at 11-30 (S. T.), at Remedios Hall, Mazagaon, near the Gloria Church, Prof. N. G. Welinker has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The Lecture is open to the public.

PROPOSED HINDU WELCOME TO THE AMIR.—A representative meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held last evening in the Madhav Baug. Sir Harkisandas Narottumdas presiding, when it was resolved to present an Address of Welcome from the Hindus to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan during his visit to Bombay. A committee was formed to work out the resolution and to ascertain if the Amir would accept their Address.

SPORTS ON SKATES.—The success of the first event has led the management of the Skating Rink to arrange a second competition which will be held on Wednesday. Altogether six events,—three gentlemen's, two ladies' and one affinity race,—have been arranged and very handsome prizes are offered. Entries should be sent to Messrs. Soundy and Company, Messrs. Mongini and Company, or the Rink Office, not later than noon on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day (the 2nd instant) instead of 9-30 a. m. Parcel mail for French China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 5 p. m. the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umbazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (the 3rd instant.) A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 4th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant.

The Indian Hotels Co.'s. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Sons of the Brave — Bidgood
Overture	Orphans — Offenbach
Trio	La Serunata — Braga
(Violin, Mr Saldiger Cello Mr Goodall, Piano Mr Forbes)	
Judex	From Mors et Vitee — Gounod
Selection	Martha — Flotow
Valse Espagnole	Pisador — Brockett
Czardas	Denier Amour — Czug
Caprice	La Matchiche — Borel Clero

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Paris — Bien
Overture	L'Italienne a' Alger — Rossini
American Sketch	In Coonland — Bidgood
Selection	Faust — Conod
Waltze	La Reposue de Couer — Asher
Dervish Chorus	In the Zourian — Sobek
Andante	Apple Blossome — Roberts
Two Step	Yankee — Holbymann

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Marche Espagnole	Sangre Torera — Krviti
Overture	Hans Heiling — Marschner
Selection	La Fille du Tambour Major, Offenbach
Valse	La Premier Bouquet — Waldteufel
Nautical Fantasia	A life on the Ocean — Binding
Valse Intermezzo	Reve du Bal — Wilenberg
Fantasia	A Burlesque — Kappey

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Ry Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

March	Hill Bailey — Retford
Overture	Le Flutiste — King
Descriptive Price	Echoes of the Forest — Reidel
Selection	Sergeant Brue — Libmann
Polka Pescois Solo	Barbadienne — Barwood
Selection	The Spring Chicken — Caryll
Valse Lente	Eternelle Follo — Y. R. Nazare Ags

GENERAL and Mrs. Smith Dorrien left Government House yesterday evening and stay at present with Lord Kitchener at Fort William.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Opening New Weaving Shed.

A LARGE and representative gathering of European and Native merchants and mill agents of Bombay, witnessed the opening ceremony, yesterday morning, of the New Weaving Shed, and the starting of a 400-Brake Horse-power Diesel Oil Engine, recently installed in the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's mills, at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly. The agents for the mills are Messrs. Jeevandas & Co., of 5, Green Street, Fort. Until now the mill has been worked with about 25,600 spindles. Its yearly output is over one lakh of bales, all of which are sold in Bombay. The directors of the Company thought it advisable in the interest of the

WE'RE TOO BUSY MAKING DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS TO SAY MUCH ABOUT THEM.

But let our samples speak for themselves, they will convince you more than all we could possibly say in their favour. They will prove to you that our materials are really worth buying, being honest Pure Wool through out.

They are unsurpassed for strength, durability and wearing properties.

Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

Our materials will last longer than any other makes you may have tried.

Don't delay but send for samples to-day to the Manager, Dept. 4

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
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PALACE PAINTING AND DECORATING.

A palace is a "Palace" when it is painted and decorated in an ARTISTIC manner—Give us your order in time, and our Artistic Fresco Painter or Manager will wait on you personally and do all the needful to your satisfaction.

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All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
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Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders.

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Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

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OUR STOCK
is well worth your inspection, being thoroughly up-to-date.

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QUALITY AND PRICE.

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Milliners and Dressmakers,
Colaba Causeway, (& 7 Apollo Road,) BOMBAY.

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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher Wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increase in cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system. For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system. For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
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OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

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for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co., have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System,

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S. ROSE & Co.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
Jewellers, Gold and Silver-Smiths.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for JEWELLERY, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, GYMKHANA and SPORTS PRIZES.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes. Embroidery and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in stock.

Prices defying Competition.
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AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE.
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the first LL.B., Second LL.B., "new rules," and Preliminary Scientific Examinations to be held in April when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1907. Forms of application for, and particulars respecting the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st January, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1907.

NAVAL POLICY.

THERE is no doubt that a feeling of disquiet and dissatisfaction is steadily growing at Home with reference to the Naval reforms that have been so much trumpeted during the last two or three years. When Sir John Fisher began work as first Sea Lord sweeping changes were made, and explained in statements issued by the admiralty. Of these changes, the most discussed is perhaps that which consigned some 150 ships practically to the scrap heap. Now there is no doubt that a large number of these were fit for nothing else, such as the sloops and gunboats constructed year after year, which were all too weak to fight and too slow to run away, but locked up numbers of men who would have been most useful in efficient ships. Besides these, however, there were some elderly battleships which, though not in the front rank, were still capable of useful service, and had their counterparts in foreign fleets so that their abolition was looked on with disapproval by many high authorities. There were also cruisers struck out of the Effective List upon which large sums of money had been spent in rendering them fit for future service. Soon after the first Admiralty memorandum was issued, it was announced that many of these ships would not be completely discarded, but would be sent out of the way and kept ready for bringing forward at a few months' notice, but the proposed maintenance party was considered ludicrously inadequate by competent judges. Then, as is customary in Parliamentary returns, ships were included which had been pronounced ineffective by the Admiralty. Thus it has become impossible to make out what ships are and what are not considered reliable for war. If we turn to the programmes for new construction, we are not much better off, as a clear Admiralty statement that the commencement of four armoured ships (a sufficiently vague description) annually was to be considered; the minimum was stultified by the programmes actually made out, which result in five such ships being laid down in two years instead of eight. For ourselves, we think that any statement of needs in this direction cannot go beyond the immediate future, owing to the constantly-varying foreign plans, so that we do not take much account of this, but it is unsatisfactory to feel that the Admiralty on so many points does not know its own mind. We should like to know how much is due to change of front on the part of the Sea Lords and how much is due to the pressure of the Treasury, but that, of course, is never revealed until long after.

It is essential that some of the reforms initiated by the Admiralty under Sir John Fisher should be allowed to proceed unchecked, in order to give them a fair trial, and it would be a national, nay an Imperial, calamity if the Navy were ever to become the sport of successive First Lords, as the army is of War Ministers. One of these reforms is the new system of entry and training of officers, of which high hopes, are entertained but the scheme is frankly an experiment, and an experiment upon a large scale. We must also guard against allowing our uneasiness as to some points to blind us to the great and indisputable improvement in naval efficiency all round under the present regime. We all see how enormously the standard of marksmanship has been raised, how the instant readiness of the fleet for war has developed into something unapproached in former years, how the disposition of the fleet, if not all over the world, (for that is questioned,) yet in home waters, is far better designed for the effective protection of the heart and brain of the Empire against the obvious possible enemy than ever before, and how in recent ship designs far better results have been achieved on a given displacement than in the days when ships were cumbered with useless stores, etc. Still we view with profound misgiving such things as the introduction of any measure of short service for the sake of saving pension money, the pretence of preserving the older ships in a satisfactory condition without an adequate maintenance party, and the wholesale withdrawal of cruisers from distant stations. We do not associate ourselves with those who, to judge by recent report, would have odd cruisers at all points on the chance of an earthquake or tidal wave, but we think that it is easier to abolish naval stations than to establish them, and that concentration, in view of our enormous responsibilities all over the world, has been carried too far.

THE ORIGINAL CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

Amid the oracular *pronunciamentos* of distinguished generals and commercial magnates against or in favour of a tunnel to connect England with the Continent, the public gaze has been diverted from what is most interesting, the past history of the scheme, to what is at the moment most important, the results, immediate and remote, which through-communication of the kind proposed would be likely to produce. This aspect of the question has been already dealt with at some length in our columns, but for the benefit of those of the public who wish to be really "up" in the matter we are emboldened to add this short historical resumé of the Channel project. The scheme was first placed upon a practical basis in 1856 by an eminent French engineer, but English engineers were simultaneously considering the matter and experimental borings were made near Dover as early as 1866, while Napoleon III. sat upon the throne of France and before the formation of the present German Empire. The borings then conducted proved that the same strata of chalk which plunge under the sea in England reappear in the cliffs of France and their continuity underneath the Channel was shown by samples obtained from the bed of the sea. An international commission was then formed: it concluded that the work was practicable and that it would not cost more than ten millions, an estimate somewhat below the most approved estimate at the present day. The French Government accepted the scheme and made a formal application to the British Government, but negociations were shortly suspended owing to the Franco-German war. When the matter was taken up in 1871 the British Government intimated that it "had no objection in principle" to the tunnel. It was not, however, until 1874 that a joint commission was appointed to arrange details relating to jurisdiction, the right of blocking the tunnel and so forth. The findings of this commission were accepted by the Treasury as the basis of an agreement between the two Governments. It is noticeable that less cold water should have been thrown upon the scheme thirty years ago than at the present day, although British relations with France were not nearly as friendly as they are at present. As the negociations had been successful, two companies were formed, one in England and one in France (1875), and these companies, in faith in the understanding arrived at between the two Governments, set on foot costly preliminary operations at either end. But owing to commercial depression the English company was unable to obtain the necessary capital, and its powers lapsed in 1880.

In 1882 a new company was formed in England—the Submarine Continental Railway Company, but by an act which does not reflect much credit upon the law or the authorities, the old company was resuscitated in the same year. Each of the English companies put forward a different scheme for tunnelling the English half of the Channel, and each was prepared to start operations, though from a different starting point near Dover,—the old company choosing a site to the east of the town and the new one proposing Shakespeare's cliff, slightly to the west. But the folly of a double scheme became at last so obvious that the whole question came up again for review and the outcome was exceedingly disappointing. For, after the matter had been exhaustively discussed by committees, a joint commission of the two Houses of Parliament gave as its opinion that submarine communication between England and France was not expedient (1883). It is noteworthy that a Liberal Government was then, as now, in office, and the parallel does not fill us with any very sanguine hopes for success in this year of grace. The Conservative Government of Disraeli, which had in the seventies sanctioned the proposals, showed itself, in this as in many other matters, a far more zealous advocate of progress than the administration of Gladstone. For the time the hostile decision was final; neither of the English companies could act and the French company had to abandon its works. These events resulted in the formation of an amalgamated Channel Company, which should have been the method adopted from the beginning. The new company remained in existance permaneutly, ready to act so soon as public opinion should once again declare itself in favour of the scheme, an event which the promoters of the scheme assert has now at length taken place. Thus the project has undergone an interment of more than twenty years, and it is to be hoped that its resurrection has taken place under auspicious circumstances. Should the tunnelling actually be renewed, the engineering problem is not likely to be a difficult one. The chalk strata are continuous from shore to shore and 210 feet is the greatest depth of the sea in this portion of the Channel. Moreover, the lower grey chalk is practically impervious so that the excavations actually completed twenty years ago—nearly a mile on either side are still in excellent preservation. Finally, giant strides have been made in the science of tunnelling of recent years and the experience gained by such gigantic undertakings as the boring of the Simplon cannot fail to be of the greatest use in all difficult and daring tunnel-construction in the future.

MR. LONG'S CONTEMPT.

THE mail brings us details of the application against Mr. Long, M. P., ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, for attachment for Contempt of Court. The case arose out of a speech at a great Unionist meeting in Dublin in which Mr. Long commented upon the disagreement of the jury in an agrarian case, the applicants submitting that his remarks constituted contempt of Court, being calculated to prejudice the next trial of the accused men. Counsel contended that the Court must take Mr. Long, who had been chosen, though an Englishman, as the leader of the Unionist party in Ireland, to be a man of intelligence, an "old Parliamentary hand" who intended everything that he said, and certainly he came to the meeting with every appearance of deliberation and preparation for the observations he made. The application was made on behalf of eight farmers in Leitrim, who were tried during the Winter Assizes on December 5, before Mr. Justice Gibson and a jury of the County of Sligo, for unlawful assembly and riot, and assault upon persons named Brady. The jury disaggred, and an order was made that the trial should be adjourned to the Spring Assizes for Leitrim, in March. In the meantime the accused were liberated on bail. On December 6 a summarised report of the proceedings in the trial appeared in the *Irish Times* On the evening of the 7th a large meeting was held at the Rotunda. It was stated that more than 2,000 persons were present. Amongst the speakers was Mr. Walter Long, M.P., for South Doublin County. In the course of his speech he read the speech of the leading Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Powell. He proceeded to comment on the facts, as he called them—"the facts produced at the trial,"—and condemned, in language about which there could be no mistake whatever, the action of the jury in having failed to agree to a verdict at the trial. It was true that he pitied the jury, that he endeavoured to palliate their conduct, on the ground that it was not to be wondered at that a jury in the County of Sligo should disagree at such a trial when they were encouraged to do so by the language of the present Chief Secretary, Mr. Bryce, in the House of Commons. He attributed the action of the dissentient jurors partly to the encouragement which they received from Mr. Bryce and wound up by hoping that steps would be taken so that justice would be done at the future trial. Mr. Long says he meant no harm and had not the remotest intention of conveying the idea that the charges against the accused were true. However, the Court held him to blame and duly censured him as our telegrams told us.

SECOND CHAMBERS.

THE agitation at Home in favour of mending or ending, the House of Lords had led to the compilation of facts and figures as to the constitution of Upper Houses in European countries. The French Senate is created by indirect popular election. It contains 300 members, of whom the great majority, 225 in all, are chosen by an electoral body formed partly of delegates from the Communal Municipal Councils and partly of the departmental Councillors General, Deputies, and District Councilors. The remaining 75 are elected for life from the ordinary nine years' Senators by the two Chambers united. It is shown that neither of the Second Chambers of Austria-Hungary contains a popularly elected element. The Austrian Herrenhaus is formed of princes of the Imperial Family who are of age, 68 nobles in whose families, by nomination of the Emperor, the dignity is hereditary, ten archbishops, and seven bishops, and about 130 life members nominated by the Emperor. The question of limiting the number of Crown nominees has lately been under discussion in the Commons' House of the Reichsrath, the "Abgeordneten Haus." The Hungarian House of Magnates includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000fl. a year land tax, 40 Roman Catholic and Greek Church dignitaries, 11 representatives of the Protestant confessions, 82 life peers, 17 ex-officio members, three delegates of Croatia-Slavonia, and archdukes of age. In Belgium and the Netherlands the elective principle prevails in the Second Chamber, but with the difference that, whilst the Belgian Senate is elected by the same citizens who choose the deputies (one-half being elected every four years for a term of eight years), the Dutch Second Chamber is composed of members elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from amongst the highly assessed inhabitants or important functionaries. Of the Danish Landsthing, 12 members are nominated by the Crown for life and 54 are elected by the larger taxpayers and others. Hereditary peerages were abolished in Portugal in 1885.

TRAVEL DE LUXE.

IT is an exceedingly happy idea of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to make special arrangements for the comfort of tourists in India. The country through which the line and its branches run is one of the most interesting in India and the man who has read Tod's "Rajasthan" and is not moved with a desire to wander through the land of the Rajputs must be dead indeed to the thraldom which India exercises. A pamphlet issued by the Railway does not exaggerate in its account of the discomforts which await the ordinary traveller who is dependent upon dak bungalows, hotels and the other makeshift accommodation which lies scattered throughout India. The arrangements now made obviate all these discomforts. Instead of the wearisome process of packing and collecting luggage at each halt the traveller will in future be able to live in a travelling hotel. A special train has been built with sleeping accommodation, a dining car and bath rooms and, with the exception of one night, the nine days will be spent in the hotel train. The exception is Mount Abu which is too far from the railway to be visited in one day, except for the most energetic, and here a stay of one night will be made. For the rest the journey will lead through Ahmedabad, to Jaipur, the Pink city where travellers are recommended to be exceedingly careful in arranging their visit to Amber lest they find a six-mile walk to be endured. From Jaipur the journey continues to Delhi which should prove more popular than ever this year, for the half centenary of the mutiny, and on to Agra, the Mecca of Indian Tourists. From Agra the run is straight back to Ahmedabad and Bombay after one of the most interesting tours India can provide and at an exceedingly reasonable cost. The first tour commences on the 22nd of this month and is commended not to tourists only but also to the residents who have hitherto shirked the discomforts which they had to encounter. In many matters of comfort India is far in advance of the West and it would seem that in one respect at least the same place can now be claimed for railway travelling.

His Excellency Lord Lamington has engaged seats for Herr Przmyslav's concert to-night. The attendance promises to be even greater than at his second concert.

THERE will be a matinee performance this afternoon at Harmston's Circus, at 3.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Bundesrath arrived at Mauritius from Bombay yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the 1st instant at daybreak.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer "Sultan" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 31st ult, via Lamu and Mombassa.

His Excellency Monsieur Angouwant, the Governor of French India, left Pondicherry on Thursday for Karikal, on a tour of inspection.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "R. Rubattino" left Aden for Bombay on the 1st inst and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th Inst

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AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Macedonia from England, were:—Sir Charles Cayzer, Lady Cayzer, Sir Charles Geo. Doughty, Duke of Penaranda, Duke of Medinochi, Count D'O. Sachen, and Count Beneugsen.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 25th instant:—"The rubber market is quiet, but has a firm undertone. The price for hard fine Para is 5s. 2 3/4d. A good demand exists for Plantation sorts. The Tea market is steadier, with reduced offerings in prospect. Cocoa is easier."

IT is reported in the Ceylon papers that about a hundred South Indian coolies are now in Colombo in a deplorable state, and that some deaths from starvation have taken place. The *Ceylon Independent* states that nothing has been done to alleviate the distress of the most indigent of these coolies, who, with a very few exceptions, are estate coolies dismissed by their Kanganies. We would direct the attention of the Madras Government to the matter in view to prompt enquiries being made, and to such relief as may be necessary being afforded to these unfortunate men.

AN attempt to rob Sir Everard Im Thurn of the important office of High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, which he holds in addition to the Governorship of Fiji, is according to Fiji papers, about to be made by the Commonwealth of Australia, which is to endeavour to induce the Home Government to transfer the office of High Commissioner of the Western Pacific to the Governor-General of Australia, in order that the Federation may be kept in touch with all matters affecting the Islands.

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

A STAR ACTOR; MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

BY
HENRY W. LUCY.
("*Toby*," *M.P. of "Punch."*)

To win pre-eminence in English politics it is necessary that a man should possess the indefinable gift of being personally interesting. In varied fashion Disraeli and Gladstone were, in supreme degree, endowed with it. Harcourt occasionally almost reached the eminence. But he never dwelt upon it. He was more interesting as a House of Commons man than as one capable of moving the great heart of the people. Mr. Arthur Balfour has potentialities in that direction. If he cared to cultivate the part he might shine in it. The secret has not been revealed to the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, or Lord Goschen.

The late Marquis of Salisbury had the power latent, but industriously stifled it. By reason of his Ministerial and political position it was necessary that he should be in pretty regular attendance at the House of Lords. Also for his sins he was in later life compelled once a year to stand up in a big hall and ineffectually attempt to hide his scorn of the class of mankind and women folk who wear the decoration of the Primrose League. Actually he hated his fellow man and would rather have been a door-keeper in the seclusion of Hatfield than dwell in the tents of London Society. Through his turbulent life Lord Randolph Churchill wielded the magic spell. So to-day does Lord Rosebery; and so does Mr. Chamberlain.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

The first time the nation at large heard of the existence of a statesman who in later years was destined to command the attention of the universe, was in the year 1874 when His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, visited Burmingham. So extreme was the young Mayor's Radicalism, so outspoken his opinions about man and political system, that in some quarters there was disposition to regard him as tainted with republicanism. How he would comport himself as host of the Prince and Princess of Wales was a question that piqued public curiosity. Personly the public, in the main not friendly, acknowledged a great success achieved in a difficult, delicate position. Neither apologising for his political convictions nor unnecessarily parading them, Mr. Chamberlain acquitted himself with born tact, masterful skill. The personal intimacy then formed with the Prince of Wales grew closer in the relationship of a Cabinet Minister with the Heir Apparent and the successor to the Throne.

Thus it came to pass that when, two years later Mr. Chamberlain, defeated at Sheffield, was elected for Birmingham, his appearance in the House of Commons was looked forward to with intense interest He did not hasten to thrust himself forward in his first Session. He preferred rather to study the way of the House and make it familiar with his unobtrusive presence before rising to address it. On taking his seat he naturally found quarters below the gangway on the Opposition side, the camping ground of the Radicals. In this his first Parliament he was content to deal with social questions relating to drink and the Working of Prisons Act. As the days passed and he began to feel his feet he showed whom it might concern that he had habits of putting them down. There was a historic occasion when, dissatisfied with Lord Hartington's alleged Whiggish tendencies and his managements of Opposition tactics, he bitterly alluded to him as "the noble lord, late the leader of the Liberal Party."

THE COURAGE OF HIS CONVICTION.

Gladstone kept his eye upon him and when, in 1880, the Conservative Party was swept out of the field, he offered him a place. At a bound the ex-Mayor of Birmingham was made President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet. Then began a career which for rapid evolution, startling changes, brilliant success, finds a parallel only in that of the "wondrous boy who wrote Alroy." For five years the President of the Board of Trade was the dominating representative of the Radical wing in a Cabinet that numbered amongst its Members some who were counted Whigs. In 1885 Mr. Chamberlain, outstepping his chief and all his colleagues save Sir Charles Dilke, carried through the country the fiery cross of uncompromising Radicalism known as the Unauthorised Programme.

Then came the most surprising change of all. Within twelve months of the close of that campaign he withdrew himself from the side of his old chief who had run up the Home Rule flag. By this secession he more than any other, made possible the existence of a Government, the head of which was his ancient foeman Lord Salisbury, with his former bitter enemy, Lord Randolph Churchill, leading the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain will live in history in connection with two momentous events. The first, the split of the Liberal Party on the Home Rule Bill; the second the War in South Africa, incidentally marked by the closer drawing of the Colonies to the Mother Country. It is evidence of his commanding personality that whilst he might probably have averted war with the Transvaal he certainly prevented the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. These two events seem sufficient to fill the record of a life, however strenuous. At an age when most men would be contemplating a period of well-earned rest, Mr. Chamberlain started forth upon what proved alike the most arduous and the least successful of his journeys.

BITTER ENEMIES.

His crusade under the banner of Fair Trade, suggests a close picturesque parallel. Since Gladstone, burning with indignation at the Bulgarian atrocities, went forth to Midlothian, there has been no such enterprise as that undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain in 1895. When on November 24th 1879 Gladstone left Liverpool, bound for Edinburgh on a mission destined to topple over one of the strongest Ministries of modern times, he was in his seventieth year. Mr. Chamberlain, embarking on an analogous enterprise, was three years younger. All the same, political prejudice apart, the world stood in admiring gaze at his boldly setting forth upon a task not less ardous than Gladstone's, involving issues even more momentous.

It is not surprising in view of such a career that Mr. Chamberlain should have made bitter enemies. Evidence of the existence of the feeling is rarely lacking when he addresses the House. On a famous night in debate on Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, whilst he was still a private Member buttressing Lord Salisbury's second administration, it burst forth in the cry of "Judas!" leading to a riot on the floor of the House that was, and happily remains, unparalleled. That cry came from the Irish camp. But the strong personal feeling is equally bitter among his early associates, the Radicals. Mr. Chamberlain faces the music with undaunted smile. Ever master of himself, though angry passions rise, he temporarily loses command of the House only in moments of tumultuous interruption. During debate on the Address at the opening of what is known as the Khaki Parliament, there was an angry flash in the pan. Mr. John Ellis, the present Under Secretary for India, interposing with correction of a statement made by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain tartly responded. "The hon. gentleman has related some of the facts connected with the correspondence, but has withheld a full account. I will tell the truth." "For the first time," added a voice from the irrepressible Irish quarter. As a rule Mr. Chamberlain rather welcomes interruptions, offering as they do opportunity for damaging retort. This was too much. It evidently stung him as if it had been the lash of a whip across his pale face. Looking steadily in the direction whence the interruption came, he hissed out the single word "Cad!"

A UNIQUE COMBINATION.

Setting aside Party prejudice displayed on one side or the other, all will be constrained to admire that Mr. Chamberlain's meteoric success is due to sheer ability, backed by dauntless courage. He has won his way unaided by advantageous circumstances of birth or patronage. We know in public life men who achieve renown as Parliamentary debaters or platform speakers Others are gifted with supreme business capacity and commanding administrative skill. Mr. Chamberlain presents the rare combination of both these classes. In this respect he is without a peer. Gladstone, Disraeli and Bright stand highest on the Parliamentary roll of the last half of the nineteenth century. It cannot truly be said of any one that he was a great departmental administrator. Disraeli never attempted Ministerial work save at the Treasury where, with the assistance of able permanent secretaries, it was confined to finance. Gladstone and John Bright were each in turn President of the Board of Trade. Neither made his mark in the department.

By reason of his political acumen, and his debating power, Mr. Chamberlain would have made his way to a front place in public life if he had not possessed business training or aptitude. Nevertheless, it is these and their fruits that make him what he is.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

[BY ARCHIBALD J. DUNN.]

THE momentous events which have occurred in the East within the past two years, have attracted the attention of diplomatists, more than ever before, to the great problems which lie before us in Central Asia. The interests of the mighty Empire of India which has been won for us by the energy of Englishmen, and administered by the wisdom of a long line of illustrious officers, both Civil and Military, constitute a claim upon our watchfulness which it would be insolence to ignore and criminal to neglect. The welfare of 200,000,000 of our fellow-subjects is dependent upon our foresight and our care.

For over half a century we have seen with some uneasiness, the stealthy but persistent advance of Russia in Central Asia. Step by step she has pushed forward her forces until they have reached the very frontiers of Afghanistan; steadily building strategical railways, which will enable her when the time is deemed opportune, to throw her overwhelming battalions upon the very outwork of our Indian Empire. The disastrous results of the Japanese war, and the internal troubles in her European provinces, have impeded the execution of her plans of conquest in Asia for a time. But it must not be supposed that Russia has abandoned them. At the present time she is said to have an army of 250,000 men in Central Asia, ready for action when an opportunity offers to retrieve her disasters. Probably she will find this before long in Persia, where she has secured a monopoly for railway building, and has already prepared the plans and surveys for a line starting at a Port in the Persian Gulf—Bunder Abbas, by choice. But probably another generation will pass away before this project can enter the field of practical politics. And before that, "much water will have flowed under the bridge," as the old proverb has it.

But meanwhile another danger to British interests, as I think, has arisen in Turkey. Germany has come forward with an ambitious scheme of conquest in the East, and is pursuing it with a skill and energy which betoken success, humanly speaking. The Kaiser has already acquired an influence over the Sultan Abdul Hamid, which renders him practically master of Asia Minor, and he is pursuing the same policy which the Czar has found so fruitful in Turkestan. This policy consists in the construction of strategical railways, which will confer upon him a vested interest in the districts traversed by them. As is well known, the Sultan has granted to Germany a concession for the construction of the Bagdad Railway from the shores of the Sea of Marmora to the Persian Gulf, with a kilometric guarantee from the Turkish Government. Hitherto there has been a serious financial difficulty in providing this money payment, but it is confidently believed in Germany that this will be overcome shortly; in fact, another section of the line, 200 kilometres in length, is now in course of construction.

About a year ago the German Government sent to Constantinople an official deputation consisting of 60 persons,—bankers, surveyors, engineers, etc., to inspect and report upon the natural resources of the districts to be traversed by the Bagdad Railway. The Sultan gave to the deputation the fullest facilities for their investigations, enjoining the Vals of the different provinces to render them every assistance in their power. The reports of some of the engineers have been published in the German official papers, and fully confirm the astonishing richness of the country, both in agricultural and mineral resources. Professor Rohrbach reports in the *Preussische Jahrbuch* that the immense plain lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates, used to produce annually, in the eighth century, 10 million tons of wheat, and supported a population of 6,000,000; it now supports little over a million souls. He points out that under German management these lands could be made as productive as those of Egypt. He also says that the oil-fields in the neighbourhood of the Tigris and the Euphrates are as rich as those of Baku and Batoum, and that the oil is of superior quality, a further advantage being that the oil could more easily be conveyed by the Tigris to the Persian Gulf for shipment. He strongly advises his fellow countrymen to turn their attention to the development of these resources, which should very soon provide a revenue which would furnish all the money necessary to complete the Bagdad Railway, besides adding considerably to the finances of the Sultan himself. There can be little doubt, I think, that German capitalists will soon carry his aspirations to a practical result.

It must not be forgotten that the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railway is to be a port on the Persian Gulf, but which port? The German Government have intimated their wish that it should be at Koweit. But the Sultan of Koweit is under British protection, and repudiates the claim of Sultan Abdul Hamid to any authority over his territory, or to grant concessions of any kind within it. We have, therefore, a perfect right to resist to the utmost any attempt of the Sultan or the Kaiser to interfere with Koweit territory.

As I have already said, this attempt of Germany to secure a position in the Persian Gulf is the most serious danger which we have to fear. But the question which interests us most is, what does the present British Government think of it? It is little more than a year ago that Lord Lansdowne declared in the House of Lords that "we could not permit any Foreign Power to establish a station on the Persian Gulf, and that we would resist it, if necessary, by force of arms". This very strong pronouncement created at the time some sensation in diplomatic circles, but the German papers laughed at it as mere "British bluff" Now we are told that Lord Lansdowne's successor, a member of the present Ministry, has offered to withdraw his opposition to the German project in consideration of the Kaiser giving his consent to an *entente* between Great Britain and Russia. Can this be possible? It is well to remember that Lord Curzon said some time since that "he would not hesitate to indict as a traitor to his country, any British Minister who would consent to a Foreign Power establishing a station on the Persian Gulf."

Captain Mahan who is an unprejudiced authority upon international politics, wrote as follows: "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval situation in the Further East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia."

Down to the present time our preponderance in, not to say our mastery of the Persian Gulf, has been so complete and indisputable, that it comes with a shock to us to hear that any other nation seeks to dispute it with us. It is worthwhile, therefore, to examine the circumstances under which we establish our claim to authority in this region.

THE "Record" tells of a bishop, travelling through the wilds of Canada, who stopped at a log-cabin for a chat with the occupants. "Are there any Episcopalians about here?" he asked the only person he found at home—a woman. "Well, sir, I hardly know," she replied, hesitatingly. "The men did kill something in the barn yesterday, but whether it was one of them things or not, I can't say."

A BALTIMORE doctor was awakened one stormy night recently by a man who declared his services were wanted three miles out in the country. Just before the doctor called for his horse, the "British Medical Journal" says, the visitor asked what the charge would be. "Three dollars was the reply. When the house containing the supposed patient was reached the man alighted first, and handing the doctor three dollars, remarked: "You needn't come in, doctor. You see, it is this way: No hackman would drive me out for less than six dollars, and it occurred to me that your horse might need exercise."

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UNIONISTS AND TARIFF REFORM.

COMPLAINT BY MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Declaration Against Mr. Balfour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Walsall, bitterly complained that Tariff Reformers had not received the support of the Central Administration of the Unionist Party.

They objected, he said, to being treated as traitors and being called upon to pocket their convictions for the sake of Union. Tariff Reformers were not prepared to accept Mr. Balfour's declaration as a mere pious opinion. They meant to keep the question in the position which Mr. Balfour had assigned to it as the first constructive work of the Unionist Party.

KING AND QUEEN GOING TO PARIS.

Short Stay before Parliament Opens.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

It is announced that both King Edward and Queen Alexandra will stay at the British Embassy during their visit to Paris. The visit has come as quite a surprise. It is supposed to be a pleasure trip but is naturally regarded as strengthening the *entente cordiale*.

BLIZZARD IN YORKSHIRE.

Steamer Wrecked.

There is a renewal of the blizzard in Yorkshire The steamer Clavering, bound for Japan, has been wrecked off the mouth of the Tees. Three persons have been drowned and forty are missing

BERLIN SNOW-BOUND.

Arrested for Snowballing.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Berlin is snow-bound, and traffic is suspended.

Extraordinary snowballing scenes have led to wholesale arrests by the police.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

A Labour Victory.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Bye-election in North-east Derbyshire to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bolton (L.) has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Harvey (Labour) 6,644
Mr. Court (Unionist) 5,915

THE FARETTEVILLE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Four bodies have been recovered at Faretteville. It is believed that all those entombed are dead.

THE BRAIN FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Outbreak in Glasgow.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Thirty-three cases of cerebral meningitis have occurred at Glasgow, and seventeen have proved fatal. Several deaths from the same complaint have taken place at Leith.

MR. WHITELEY'S WILL.

Charity and Sport.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The estate of the late Mr. Whiteley amounts to a million and a half sterling. In addition to the bequest of one million for alms-houses and family legacies, he left £10,000 to hospitals and £5,000 for the promotion of football, cricket, rowing, and swimming.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

Action on the Schcol Question.

APPEAL FOR DELAY.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Governor of California, has sent a message to the Legislature, asking that all action on the Schools' question shall be deferred. The leaders are willing to comply.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Split in the Cabinet.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The differences between Monsieur Clemenceau and Monsieur Briand regarding the administration of the Separation Law threaten acrisis in the Cabinet, the Extreme Radicals being dissatisfied with Monsieur Briand's concessions.

UNREST IN CHINA.

Wholesale Arrests.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Reuter's Agent in Shanghai telegraphs that the daily arrests, which are taking place throughout the lower Yangtse, of students returned from Japan coupled with the marked successes of the reactionaries in Peking are causing consternation among the Reform Party.

FINANCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Secretary of State for India has purchased £75,000 due from Egypt on the 18th, February.

"CURSE OF STRAFFORD"!

LADY DOROTHY CUTHBERT SHOT DEAD.

Story of the most ill-fated family in the Peerage.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Lady Dorothy Cuthbert was pheasant-shooting at Beaufort Castle when her husband's gun went off, accidently killing her.

BY ARLEY.

Truth, as everybody knows, is always stranger than fiction; but sometimes a plain unvarnished tale from real life is so strange that no professional novelist would have the courage to offer it to his readers as romance, and expect them to accept it as being within the limits of human probability. Yet such real romances are in course of almost daily enaction. Every morning the papers provide us with episodes, each of which may be an interesting chapter in a great drama of real life—if you only know the rest of the story! The tragic death of Lady Dorothy Cuthbert for instance, at the hands of her own husband, tritely exemplifies this. It is another chapter in a lurid drama which has been in course of enaction for centuries. Lady Dorothy was a daughter of the noble house of Strafford, which has long been known as "the Unlucky Byngs,"—the most unfortunate house in the Peerage.

The story of the Straffords is indeed a tragic one—and a long one, too—much too long to be narrated here. Suffice it to say that the first earl was beheaded, and the last knocked down and killed by a railway engine near his seat, Wrotham Park, Hertfordshire, in 1899. Between these two events a period of over two hundred and fifty years elapsed. During which the Straffords suffered enough violent deaths for a dozen families while the earldom was once attainted and twice became extinct. Of many distinguished men who have sprung from this family and met a tragic end one only can be briefly referred to here. He was the famous Admiral Byng, who made the futile attempt to relieve a beseiged British garrison in Minorca past one hundred and fifty years ago, and because he failed to do so with the ten wetched vessels given him for the purpose was deprived of his command disgraced before the eyes of his own men, brought home, and shot dead on the deck of the Monarque in Portsmouth Harbour—the foullest judicial murder in the annals of the British Navy.

The Byngs have always been of the Senior Service in spite of the colossal injustice done to their famous kinsman and one of the late unfortunate earls' two sons was a sailor, He was drowned when little more than a boy while on his way home from Australia. His brother died suddenly of typhoid at the age of twenty-four, immediately after he had taken up an appointment at the British Embassy in Paris. That their sister, Lady Dorothy Cutbert, should have met a violent end seems only in accordance with the family tradition, though woefully sad.

By the way, that Lady Dorothy Cuthbert was shot at Beaufort Castle irresistibly recalls the fact that an equally sad fatality occurred to a lady of the Duke of Beaufort's family not long ago. She was Miss Helen Lovell, daughter of Colonel Lovell, and a cousin of the Duke's, and she drowned herself in the lake at Spye Park House, Chippenham just three years ago.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

Grateful Acknowledgement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Baron Komura, speaking at a dinner given by the Leeds University, said that Japan owed a deep debt of gratitude to British institutions. The Japanese trained in England, he said, had done splendid work in Finance Administration, in the Navy and all branches of industry.

EGYPT AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The *Times* warmly commends the action of Earl Cromer in refusing to prevent the surrender of the Russia dynamiters, as the only course possible while capitulations exist. Capitulation however are the survival of a state of society which has completely passed away. The incident may cause, says the *Times*, the opponents of abolition to reflect.

MUTUAL PREFERENCES.

Canadian Specific Concessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Deakin have been corresponding on the question of Mutual Preference, says the London Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

Mr. Deakin thought that the Commonwealth Parliament would be unwilling to grant concessions in the form of general preference, but might give concessions on specified articles.

Canada has offered a General Preference Exchange on concessions including lumber, fish and other things.

Nothing has been decided as yet.

A RUSSO-GERMAN UNION.

An Imperial Marriage Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* from London, dated the 31st of January runs thus:—"St. Petersburg Correspondent states that in Court circles, the prospects of a marriage uniting the German and Russian Imperial families is being discussed."

KURNOOL BRANCH LINE.

Construction by the S. M. Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

The Directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway have agreed to undertake, on behalf of Government, the construction of a branch line from Kurnool Town, a distance of 32 miles, on the same terms that they constructed the Bellary-Rayadrug and Hospet-Kattur branch lines: *vis*:—for the actual outlay incurred on works and on the special staff engaged for the works.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Enrollment of Mr. Golam M. Hafiz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Golam Mohamed Hafiz the Deputy Magistrate of Bengal has been provisionally appointed to the Enrolled List of the Finance Department of the Government of India.

THE AMIR AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

SIGHT-SEEING AT CALCUTTA.

The Amir paid a visit of one hour's duration to the Kidderpore Docks. The visit was limited to this time as His Highness wished to spend the morning at the Botanical Gardens.

For the same reason his visit to the Harrison Line Steamer "Historian" which had been dressed for the occasion, was abandoned. The Amir arrived soon after 8 a.m. and was met by the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Chairman of the Port Commission *etcetera*. An open truck had been prepared to take the Amir over the docks, and His Highness and Staff asked many questions about the ships' destination and cargoes, and were disappointed that they were not warships and did not carry guns.

The Amir crossed to the Gardens in the Viceroy's steam launch "Maud". On his return he went shopping.

During his afternoon visit to the Lady Minto Fancy Fete, the Amir made a round of the stalls, buying freely. He also amused himself with the side shows and was particularly pleased with his trip on the "Shannon River," the ingenuity and picturesqueness of which tickled his fancy.

Leaving the Fete he motored out to the Tollygunj Club where he took a hand at clay-pigeon shooting till it was dusk.

At night, about 10-30 p.m., he arrived at the Fete to witness the concluding phases of the Military Tournament, coming in the company of Lord Kitchener about half an hour after Lord Minto and party. He expressed himself particularly pleased with the great smartness of the sailors from the "Perseus" in their field gun display, with the galloping evolutions of the 19th Field Battery of the Royal Artillery, and with the Lancer exercise of the 2nd Cavalry.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

The Amir will confine his inspection of Mines to those close to Sitarampur—the Desherger and Sanctoria Mines of the Bengal Coal Company.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

One of the results of the Amir's visit to India will probably be the reorganisation of the Afghan Army, for His Highness has seen how admirable is the equipment of our troops and how high is the standard of training and discipline. The material to work upon in Afghanistan is good in every way, says the *Pioneer*, the men being hardy, courageous, and temperate in their mode of living, while they have also a fine patriotic spirit strengthened by religious feeling, which makes them formidable enemies, at least in guerilla warfare. But the old tribal organisation has been broken up and a regular army has been formed on lines that have been too loosely drawn. The training of the rank and file is defective owing to the want of knowledge on the part of the officers; discipline is not enforced, and the regiments and batteries are far from being efficient. Musketry is not taught on modern lines, and exercises in fire discipline and control are unknown. The Amir has now seen at Rawalpindi and Agra how work is done by our troops and how their preparation for war is consistently carried on; and he is shrewd enough to recognise that his own army must be placed on a new footing, if it is to be effective in the field. The process of reorganisation will be a slow and costly one, but His Majesty is a man of affairs and any reforms which he undertakes are likely to be in the right direction. He will have the advantage of not being handicapped by an Army Council or a civilian War Minister when he takes up the task of reorganisation; and hence the changes made will doubtless be of a sensible and practicable kind. If he wishes for advice or assistance from the military authorities in India this will be most freely given.

The Amir, who, it had been announced, would go to the Zakaria Mosque, for prayers this morning, changed his mind and paid another visit to the Zoo, accompanied by Sir Henry MacMahon, Major Bird and Captain Drummond. He visited most of the house.

This afternoon His Highness again visited the Minto Fete and bought largely at all the stalls. Nearly six thousand people visited the Fete yesterday (Thursday). The Amir made present of a gold necklace and two gold bangles to Lady Minto's stall.

His Highness the Amir will go to Barrackpore by River on Sunday for the day.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Levee and State Banquet at Trevandrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

On arrived at Quilon on Thursday morning the Governor of Madras and party, including Lord Wenlock, were received by Dewan Bahadur S. Gopala Chariar, Dewan of Travancore, who welcomed them on behalf of the Maharaja.

The party arrived at Trivandrum, the capital, yesterday, where Sir Arthur Lawley was cordially received by the Maharaja.

Their Excellencies were joined by Lord and Lady Rathdonnell who crossed over from Colombo where they were on a visit to the Governor of Ceylon.

In the afternoon Sir Arthur Lawley held a Levee. At night Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock were entertained at a State Banquet in the Durbar hall.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

Conference at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1.

The Most Reverend the Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is expected to arrive in Lahore on the 5th of February, and on the following day will deliver an Address to the Clergy of whom about 50 are hoping to be present.

At 12 noon of the same day there is to be a conference of the Clergy at Bishops bourne, and invitations are being issued for an "At Home" at Government House at 4 p.m.

On Thursday, February 7th, the Metropolitan will deliver an Address to the educated Indians at the Forman Christian College Hall.

On Friday the Metropolitan, accompanied by the Bishop of Lahore, departs for Peshawar which is the last station in the Diocese.

He will officially visit Delhi, Amritsar and Bahrwal being the other places selected for the Metropolitan to see during this visitation.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Special Boat to Convey Their Royal Highnesses.

SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on return from Singapore from the Far East, will tranship into a British India Steamer for journey to Rangoon and Calcutta.

The Company is sending a special boat to Singapore, and Mr. Carmichael of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company will go to meet their Royal Highnesses.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Bank of Bengal rate of Demand Loans remains at 9 per cent.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-day's Interpellations.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

At the Council Meeting to-day the following questions were put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the Return showing the annual expenditure on Primary Education for the last five years from the Provincial Revenues, Local Funds, Municipal Funds, Fees and other sources?

A printed tabular statement giving these fegure was laid on the table.

CADET CORPS.

Mr. Gokhale also asked Will Government be pleased to state what Commissions have been granted, since last March, to any more members of the Cadet Corps and, if so, where these men have been posted and what are their prospects of being entrusted with regimental duties in the Indian Army?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied that Commissions have recently been granted to four more member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, namely, Akbar Khan of Hoti Malik; Mumtaz Mohammed Khan Muhammed Khan of Shahpur Banwar Prithi Singh of Kote; and Bala Sahib Daphle of Jath. It is proposed to post the three first named officers to the Frontier Militia Division of the Chief of Staff and the Supply and Transport Corps, respectively, and Lieutenant Bala Saheb Daphle is being attached to a Native Infantry Regiment for a further period of Military instruction.

The question of these Officers' being given Regimental employment in the Indian Army has not yet arisen.

ELECTION RIGHTS AND INDIAN STORES REPORT.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis—Has Government received a Memorial from the people of Nagpur and several other districts of the Central provinces, praying for the extension of Right of Election to Local Bodies in the matter of appointment of a member from these Provinces to the Imperial Legislative Council of India? What action does Government prepare to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards replied:—The Memorial referred to by the Hon'ble member has been received and will be taken into consideration in due course. Government is not at present in a position to make any statement in regard to it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis also asked:—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution of the Second Industrial Conference, praying for the early publication of the Report of the Indian Stores Committee? Will Government be pleased to state when it proposes to publish the Report, whether before or after passing of the final order by Government? Does Government not think it desirable that Reports of Committees of Inquiry should be published before the final orders are passed by Government to enable the public to offer suggestions which may also be considered by Government along with the Reports?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied:—The attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution of the Second Industrial Conference praying for early publication of the Report of the Indian Stores Committee. Government are not in a position to state when the Report will be published. Government are unable to lay down any definite rule in the matter, but will consider each case on its own merits.

PAY OF POSTAL SUB-ORDINATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis also asked:—Is it a fact that the present scale of pay of the Subordinate Postal Establishment was fixed over thirty years ago, and have prices and wages increased since then? Is it a fact that the salaries have been increased in other departments on that ground? If so, will Government be pleased to revise the scale of the pay of Subordinate Postal Establishment, so as to make due allowance for increased cost of living.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied.—It is not the case that the present scales of pay of the Subordinate Postal Establishment were fixed over thirty years ago as regards the salaries of Postmen, Village Postmen, Peons and Packers, who form the bulk of the Subordinate Establishment. The following information gives an abstract of changes which have been made during the recent years and shows a continuous improvement in the conditions of the service of these officials. In 1897, 11 per cent. of the Postmen and Village Postmen were in receipt of less than Rs. 7 a month; In 1906, practically none. In 1897, 34 per cent. drew less than Rs. 8 a month. In 1906 in spite of transfer to the Imperial from the Provincial and Local Funds, of a large number of Postmen and Village Postmen on low pay, the percentage has fallen to 19. In 1897, 66 per cent drew less than Rs. 9 a month; in 1906 45 per cent. In 1897, only 18 per cent were drawing Rs. 10 or higher pay. In 1906; 34 per cent. In case of Peons and Packers in 1897 12 per cent. were drawing less than Rs. 6 a month; in 1906, practically none. In 1897, 45 per cent were drawing less than Rs. 6 a month; in 1906, practically none. In 1897 45 per cent. were drawing less than Rs. 7 a month, in 1906 only 23 per cent. Similar information in respect of the remainder of Subordinate Establishment, is not available, and could not be obtained without an expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with any advantages to be derived from its preparation. In the circumstances, replies to other questions asked by the Hon'ble Member, in connection with this subject, do not appear to be necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Banks Act.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AND TYPHOID COMMISSION.

By the Hon'ble the Tikka Saheb of Nabha:—Will Government be pleased to state what decision has been arrived at with regard to the Imperial Service Troops as referred to in Lord Curzon's Speech at the Daly College at Indore on the 4th of November 1905.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief replied.—The offers which were made by the Chiefs in response to Lord Curzon's appeal were submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in pursuance of whose instructions each offer is now being considered separately in consultation with the Chief concerned.

The Tikka Sahab also asked with reference to the Typhoid Commission recently appointed:—Will Government be good enough to state the nature of the enquiries ordered and the class of persons from whom information is sought?

The Commander-in-Chief replied.—The terms of the orders appointing the Committee specified that it was for the purpose of investigating and advising on incidence of enteric fever in India and its prophylaxis" up to the present, the questions considered by the Committee have included the diagnosis and statistical return of infection by water, milk, foods, dust, flies infection from outside sources, sewage disposal and from washing of clothes Dormitry inspection and supervision, antityphoid inoculation and certain technical bacteriological questions. Information has been and is being obtained from Medical Officers of both Services, from general and other Officers Commanding, from Engineer Officers, Inspecting Officers of Cantonments and Anti-Typhoid Inoculation Committee in London.

The Tikka also asked:—Will Government be pleased to state at what stage the scheme of the Tata Research Institute has reached.

The Hon'ble Mr. Adamson replied:—A scheme drawn up in accordance with the Charitable Endowments Act for the administration of the Tata Research Institute has recently been submitted to the Government of India by the Solicitors of the Tata Family. It has been framed in consultation with Dr. Morris Travers, F. R. S., who has recently been appointed Director of the Institute and the Government of India propose to take it into consideration as soon as they receive a further communication from the Mysore Durbar regarding the site of the buildings.

Tikka also asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the results of the enquiries of the Plague Research Commission appointed some time since.

The preliminary report on the investigations of the Plague Research Committee has been published recently under their authority in a special number of *Journal of Hygiene*. Copy of this is laid on the table.

SIR JOHN HEWETT AT LUCKNOW.

Cordial Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

Sir John Hewett arrived at Lucknow early this morning meeting with an exceptionally hearty official and public welcome. The city was *en fete* the route from Station to the Government House being profusely decorated with hunting palms and evergreens, Venetian masts and two large triumphal arches with welcoming mottoes were erected. The Station was gaily bedeaked for the occasion and there assembled to meet the Lieutenant Governor the leading officials and residence of Lucknow, European and Indian.

On alighting from the special train, Sir J. Hewett was received by General Sir Locke-Elliot Commanding Lucknow and the Commissioner Mr. Saunders. The Lieut. Governor shook hands with the leading officials, Civil and Military the Taluqdars, and members of the ex-Royal family. Then an address was presented by the members of the Municipality headed by Mr. Butler C. I E., which was worded as follows:

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"This is not the time to bring to your Honour's notice the many needs of this great city. A first insight of the populations of the United Provinces will move you deeply as you feel the responsibilies in regard them. Nor is it necessary to bring to your notice the rich historical associations and interests of Lucknow. They are well known and your Honour is no stanger here. Our object to-day is to bid your Honour a sincere, hearty and loyal welcome and to express our gratification at the appointment of your Honour to the high office in this province where your distinguished carreer began. The attention which your Honour has given to the development of the material resources of India, fills us with high hopes for the future of this province and of our town."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir J. P. Hewett in replying, said:—"The city of whose interests you have the honour to be the custodians is second to none in historical associations and in the natural beauty of its surroundings I shall be very glad if during the tenure of my office I am able to assist any well considered schemes of yours for bettering the conditions of the inhabitants of your town by adding to their comfort, and improving public health, enhancing their material prosperity, and carrying out public improvements. I looked forward to many visits to Lucknow.

Afters inspecting the Guard of Honour supplied by the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, Sir J. P. Hewett drove to Government House escorted by the Oudh Squadron of the United Provinces Light Horse passing *en route* crowds of cheering spectators.

DEATH OF MIR HASSAN ALI KHAN.

A Sind Stipendiary of the British.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 1.

His Highness Mir Hassan Ali Khan, son of the ex-Mir Nasir Mahmud Khan, the last ruling Mir whom the British conquered in Sind died on Wednesday morning last from an attack of paralysis. A fortnight before his death he was 77 years of age.

Ever since the return of the Mirs from Calcutta where all the Ruling Mirs and their children, including the deceased, had been sent as captives on the conquest of Sind by the British in 1843, the deceased remained in secluded retirement in a place about three miles from Hyderabad, Sind, with his cousin His Highness Mir Hussan Ali Khan, the son of Mir Mahomed of Tandes. The deceased was in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 from the British Government and was considered one of the best of Persian scholars and was the author of persian books which will perpetuate his name.

The deceased was quietly buried on Wednesday evening in Tando from whence his body will be taken to Kerbella for final interment.

All the public Offices and Schools in Hyderabad, Sind, were closed on Wednesday as a mark, of respect for the deceased.

MRS. SCOTT AND NATIVE JEWELLER.

Allegations of Fraud.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 1.

To-day a summons was issued against Mrs. M. S Scott, said to be the widow of the late Surgeon-General Scott of Bombay. Complainant is a Ceylon Jewel merchant and alleges that on the 2nd of January the accused lady purchased jewels from him of the value of Rs. 1,200 paying Rs. 50 odd in cash and Rs. 1,150 by cheque on Messrs. King King & Co., of Bombay. The cheque was dishonoured, the latter being marked "no funds, refer to drawer." Meanwhile on the 5th or 6th January accused is said to have pledged jewels to a local sowcar for Rs. 300. Mrs Scott is stated to have left for Bellary and the complainant's counsel asserts that he could prove she left Bangalore owing large sums to various firms and without paying house rent for eight months.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S CONDITION.

Pronounced Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

I understand that a consultation of physicians took place at Adyar to-day, Dr. Nanjanda Row calling in Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Browning C. I. E. and Major R. F. Robertson M. B. The two last eminent physicians approved of what had been done by Dr. Nanjanda Row and were unable to suggest any further remedial treatment. They state that Colonel Olcott is suffering from symptoms of cordial failure, that the breathing is laboured and that his condition is serious. They strictly forbid the admission of any visitor as the slightest movement, may bring on the end.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

It is improbable that the Viceroy will make any tour of consequence this spring on the break up offices in Calcutta. His Excellency will leave Calcutta on the evening of 28th March and probably proceed more or less direct Dehra Dum and thence to Simla.

TWO NEW ASSOCIATIONS.

The Hindu-Mahomedan and the Indian-Anglo-Indian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1.

Two Associations with very laudable objects in view have lately been started in Delhi—one of them, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, has for its object to co-operate in a catholic spirit, in smoothing over of all possible causes of religious frictions and the promotion of the higher intellectual union of both the communities. The other Association is the one founded by the Revd. Mr. Andrews for promoting good feelings between Indians and Anglo-Indians.

PLAGUE AT NOWSHERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Four cases of plague are reported to have occurred among the troops at the Nowshera garrison of hich two were fatal.

GREAT RAILWAY LOCK-OUT.

Seven Thousand Idle at the G. I. P. Shops.

FOOLISH BREAKING OF AN ARRANGEMENT.

A strike of seven thousand men employed at the G. I. P. workshops at Parel occurred yesterday, and at one time threatened to give considerable trouble. It is another case of stupid opposition to reasonable changes and, in this instance, to changes which are intended for the benefit of the men themselves.

To understand the matter clearly it must be known that under the old custom the men in the Locomotive Department started work at 7-45 a.m., leaving at 5-15, with an interval of one hour for a meal. The men in the Carriage and Waggon Department started work a quarter of an hour later and left a quarter of an hour later. A month ago a conference of the men's headmen was called by the authorities and it was explained to them that the intention was to open the works for both departments at 7-30 a.m. and to close them at 5 p.m. It was pointed out that the effect would be to allow them to go home in day-light. There was one other point influencing the officials, namely, that the alteration of the timing of some important trains rendered it impossible to run the workmen's trains at the old hours, and the result of keeping to the old hours of work meant that the men would have to wait for their trains until the line was clear to accommodate them.

The headmen accepted the suggestion and agreed to give a month's trial to the new work hours.

Accordingly, this morning, the "buzzer" sounded at 7-30 summoning the men to work. Aware of the alteration, all the men were present but only sixty-six per cent. of the Locomotive Department and twenty-five per cent. of the Carriage Department entered the gates. Some little grace was given, but as the remainder stood stolidly outside, the gates were closed. At noon the men came out for food, to find the strikers waiting for them. How far the agitators had carried their work was shown when the workers began to go back at one o'clock. Stones were thrown at them and a severe disturbance would have resulted of but for tactful management by the officials, and the fact, which rendered their task easier, that the workers, frightened by this show of violence, joined the strikers. A few entered the gates and wished to work but the number was so small that they had to be discharged for the day.

Having obtained the consent of the headmen to the new hours the officials do not intend to give way to the work of the agitators. The works will be opened to-morrow at half-past seven and it is thought that by that time the men will have learned wisdom. Otherwise, it is probable there will be a lock-out, and this the men have been clearly given to understand.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On enquiring at the Central Offices of the G. I. P. Railway at Victoria Terminus, our representative was accorded an interview with Mr. Muirhead, the Agent, and with Mr. Richards, Deputy Agent, who explained that the trouble had arisen in consequence of a recent alteration of the hours of work at the Locomotive Carriage Works at Parel. For years it had been the custom for the men, who numbered something like 7,000, to come on duty at 7-45 (Standard Time) in the morning, and go to tiffin at 12. They returned to work after an interval of one hour and quitted at 5-15. The men in the Carriage Works were in the habit of coming on duty at 8 a.m. (S.T.), taking one hour for their midday meal from 12 to 1, and going off duty at 5-30. These times have been recently altered with a view to bringing both departments into line, and it is over the alteration that the trouble has arisen. The new times are as follows: Loco men 7-30 to 12; 2 to 5; and Carriage men 7-30 to 12; 1 to 5. This is uniformly a quarter of an hour earlier for the Loco men, and half an hour earlier for the Carriage men. To this arrangement some of the employees appear to object, but up to last night representation had been made to headquarters on the subject. The new arrangement came into force yesterday morning, when it was expected that no objection would be taken by the men, while it was known that many of the employees welcomed the change. However, at 7-30 yesterday morning, it was found that only about fifty per cent of the total number of employees had turned up, but work was proceeded with as usual till 12 o'clock, the new hour for the tiffin interval. By this time a large number of those who objected to the new arrangement assembled outside the works and proceeded to intimicate those who attempted to return to work at 1 o'clock. Their efforts appeared to have been successful, and when the clock had struck one, practically the whole body of the men remained outside. The railway authorities gave them half an hour on which to return to work, which however, was not taken advantage of, and the works were then closed for the day.

It may be mentioned that the comfort and convenience of the men had been thoroughly considered before the change of time was made and the authorities believed that the new time would be for their benefit, and the train service had been altered in conformity with this belief. The proposed changes in the hours of work had been before the men for a month, and though some of them objected to putting in an appearance a few minutes earlier in the morning, their mistries were agreeable to give it a three months' trial. The authorities therefore had no reason to suppose that serious objection would be taken to the new times on the first day before the alteration had had a fair trial. The action of the employees looks therefore very much like mere contumacy, and the railway authorities had no alternative but to declare a lock-out. The agent declared that it was not anticipated that the trouble will assume serious proportions and the works will be open this morning as usual. At any rate for the benefit of those leaving by the railway to-day, it may be mentioned that the trouble has no connection with the traffic department, and the usual running of trains will in no way be interfered with. The men have not a shadow of a grievance and, in this belief, the authorities do not intend to open negotiations with men until they duly return to work, and appoint leaders to represent their views.

CROP PROSPECTS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Rain has fallen over the Surma Valley, Darrang and Nowgong and parts of the Chittagong and Mymensing Districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and has benefitted tea, mustard and other standing crops.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, dated 30th January:—Slight damage to standing crops by insects in parts Karaji, locusts in parts Karachi and Hyderabad and blight in parts Dharwar. Crops withering in parts Deccan and Bijapur and generally in good conditions elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarath, Poona, Karnakak, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona and Sholapur Agricultural stock sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Deccan 10 per cent. above normal to 91 per cent. less than normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

It is notified for information that spikes and chains will in future be worn on helmets by all British Cavalry regiments except in khaki. Black knee boots will in future be worn by the Royal Horse Artillery with cloth pantaloons and ball ornaments with frill and chains on white helmets by the Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE JAMAICA CATASTROPHE.

Boom in East Africa.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Can history parallel the occurrence of four great earthquakes in densely populated regions within the space of eighteen months? The catastrophes of India, San Francisco, Valparaiso and now of Jamaica seem sufficient ground for fearing the occurrence of yet more calamities. Professor Belar, the Austrian scientist, who has signalled the occurrence of recent minor tremors long before the cables spoke of them, talks of a "general earth-unrest", and apparently believes in the probability of further disasters. Professor Milne assures the press that 30,000 earthquakes occur every year, at the rate of about one every quarter of an hour. But if 1904 had 30,000 earthquakes they were singularly harmless, and the inhabitants of the earthquake zones will not draw much comfort from the knowledge that a big member of the family of 30,000 may pay them a visit at any time.

Every fresh report from Jamaica places the number of dead at a larger figure and tells of new horrors of the catastrophe. It bids fair to rival the destruction of Port Royal in 1692, concerning which the old writers have left such vivid records. It is related then that many partly disappeared in the opening crevices and that when the chasms closed they were squeezed to death. Some were caught round the neck by the closing edges and "perished miserably, their heads being eaten by dogs." The death list in Jamaica is now stated to aggregate between 500 and 1,000, including several hundred whites. The study of seismology at second hand is becoming a public hobby, but the experts seem not to have approached the problem of how warnings can be deduced from geological or atmospheric conditions. San Francisco was smitten before the dance, Valparaiso during the evening promenade, Kingston on a cloudless afternoon in the hour of the siesta. In every case a warning, if it had been possible to give one, would have saved hundreds of lives. General regret is felt at the fate of your former Governor, Sir James Fergusson, who was in the island, not as one of Sir Alfred Jones's guests, but in connection with his duties as Deputy Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. How he died the correspondents have not related, though one despatch mentions a report that he was instantly killed by a fall of masonry caused by the first shock. His dramatic death ends a more than usually varied and useful career.

Relief for the starving and homeless in Jamaica is being splendidly organised. The Mansion House Fund was opened by the King yesterday with a gift of £1,000 guineas, and other donations are pouring in. The second offering was from the Queen, who has given £1,000, while the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the City Corporation have each subscribed a thousand guineas. Canada promises £20,000 and is sending provision steamers; British and American warships laden with medical stores are also being despatched from Cuba. First despatches aroused the gravest fears, for a party and celebrated Englishman and woman, including Lord and Lady Dudley, Mr. Henniker-Heaton and very many others who were in Kingston under the leadership of Sir Alfred Jones at the time of the disaster. Fortunately all appear to have escaped and were taken into safety by a special steamer which had a good deal of difficulty in getting clear of the burning wharf to which it was rushed. Mr. Henniker-Heaton sends a most vivid cablegram to the *Times*.

"The street was a moderate sized one" he says, "and when the ground began to quake thousands of people rushed and jumped into the street from the houses, a huge building fell across the street a yard before us and another blocked the street behind us. Then followed absolute darkness, great clouds of dust, mortar and debris filled the air and when the light was restored my companion and I found ourselves black with dust and dirt like negroes." It was a miraculous escape. "The scene that followed baffles description. Women were embracing their little children. Others were on their bouses praying loudly and with the most intense feeling to God with such words as "Lord, have mercy on us," "God, have mercy on us," Christ, have mercy on us and save us." Others were fainting and others running wildly looking for their loved ones."

MOLTKE ON THE TUNNEL.

There have been two notable contributions this week to the Channel Tunnel controversy which continues to rage in the daily press. One is from Mr. Paudelli Ralli, who, in 1883 when the old Tunnel project was before Parliament, he breakfasted with Lord Arthur Russell. A well-known Liberal peer, since dead, who was strongly in favour of the Tunnel, and the late Lord Ampthill then British Ambassador to Berlin, were also present.

"After listening attentively to the remarks of the peer above-mentioned, Lord Ampthill said to me, 'Is Lord.....cousidered a military expert?' I replied that I did not think so. 'Ah!' said he, 'then I will stick to Moltke's view on the tunnel. I met him lately in Berlin, and he told me that, in his opinion, if the English people ever allowed this tunnel to be made they would one day bitterly regret it, as its effect would be to convert England from an island into a peninsula, and facilitate any attempt at invasion.'"

Mr. Frederick Harrison has likewise made a valuable contribution in a letter to the press asking "Our French friends to dispel the unfounded idea that opposition to the Channel Tunnel implies the slightest weakening of our desire for friendship and even alliance to France." This assurance was not unnecessary, for a section of French opinion had already begun to ask what was the value of the *entente cordiale* if England were still afraid of linking herself to France. Mr. Harrison points out that he has for forty years been in close relations with French politicians and adds:—"Yet with all this I think Englishmen would be wise to retain their sense of island security. It is a matter of purely

in which the founder of the protectorate recalled the great struggle that took place at home over the question of the threatened abandonment of Uganda.

"We had a difficult time trying to get the country into a peaceful state, and just as we were succeeding a heavy blow fell. I received a letter from the directors of the Chartered Company to say that their funds could no longer permit of their retaining Uganda, and that I must evacuate the country. It was a heart-rending blow. I did not know what to do, but I did not carry out my orders.—I stayed on, and in doing so I had the sympathy of the directors. It was not their fault: it was simply that their funds would not bear the strain, and the British Government of the day would not give them assistance they required to remain. In June, 1892, I sorrowfully turned my back on Uganda, and came back to England to plead for its retention. I suppose most of you have forgotten all about the campaign of that year—Mr. Gladstone's eloquence and the debates night after night in the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery, who was Foreign Minister, stood forward as the champion of Uganda, which seemed at that time as though it were a losing cause. But England and Scotland spoke out unmistakably in favour of redeeming the pledges we had given to the natives and of retaining under the British flag a country which had become British. And so we won our campaign, and Uganda did not go to Germany."

His statement that he did not carry out his orders to evacuate the country was warmly applauded as a tribute to the spirit without which there might have been no British Empire to-day, at any rate it would be a very different Empire from which it is. I am sorry that Mr. Byles, Mr. Keir-Hardie, Mr. Swift MacNeill, *et hoc genus omne*, were not present to hear the weighty speech delivered in the discussion by Sir Clement Hill, M.P. who had the superintendence of East African affairs before they were transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department. "Do not" he said in effect "think evil of the man on the spot and refuse to believe that he may have good reasons for his actions."

"HINDUISM AND ITS DEBT TO THE NESTORIANS."

This was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday by Dr. George Grierson who marshalled many facts to show how the beliefs of the early Nestorian Christians have been absorbed by Hinduism and how they have profoundly affected the religious system current over a large portion of India. He concluded his learned and suggestive address by once more putting in a plea for the serious study of the Indian vernacular literature by all interested in our Indian Empire. Practically he said nothing is known about it. Its extent is so great that one or two students can make no impression upon it. Moreover it is not fashionable like Sanskrit. As might be supposed, so scholarly a man does not decry Sanskrit but he points out that it does not help us very much in one important particular: "From it (Sanskrit) little can be learnt of the hopes and fears, of the beliefs and superstitions, which build up the character of the modern Hindu." As one who has tried it Dr. Grierson declares that "the quotation of a single verse of Tulasi Dasa or of a single pithy saying of the wise old Kabir will do more to unlock the hearts and gain the trust of our Eastern fellow-subjects than the most intimate familiarity with the dialectics of Sankara or with the daintiest verses of Kalidasa. A knowledge of the old dead language will, it is true, often win respect and admiration, but a very modest acquaintance with the treasures (and they are treasures) of Hindi literature endows its possession with the priceless gift of sympathy and gains for him, from those, whose watchword is *bhakti*, their confidence and their love."

A PROMISING INFANT.

The *Tribune*, the only penny Liberal London daily paper, has just celebrated its first birthday. It marked the happy occasion by printing messages of congratulation from all manner of persons and notably from the editors of rival papers. All these latter, while differing profoundly from the *Tribune's* views, pay tribute to its eminent respectability and its enterprise. Mr. Franklin Thomasson, the proprietor, is on the whole to be congratulated. He had the courage to start a penny newspaper when the whole tendency of journalism was towards what, for want of a better term, one may call "half penniness." The *Tribune* has had a hard struggle, its expenses have been enormous and its success is not yet great. But it has firmly established itself and its growth is now only a matter of time. Impartial observers regretted its attitude towards the Natal rebellion and the Denshawai affair. In other matters it has a reputation for sanity and restraint. Its well-wishers hope that its lapse into the ranks of the friends of every country but their own was temporary only.

THE "NEW THEOLOGY."

The Rev. R. T. Campbell, successor of Dr. Parker at the City Temple, has started a spreading controversy among Nonconformists by his announcement of what he calls, or rather others call, the "New Theology." The new doctrine, he explains, is the outcome of a "tendency towards liberalism in modern religious thought. It denotes an attitude and a spirit rather than a creed.

"We believe" he goes on "that the story of the Fall, in a liberal sense, is untrue. It is literature, not dogma; the romance of an early age use for the ethical instruction of man.

"We reject wholly the common interpretation of the atonement, that another is beaten for our fault. Every sin involves suffering, suffering which cannot be remitted by any sort of bargain with God. But the consequences of sin are not eternal."

While his opponents are panting out that Mr. Campbell's doctrines are not wholly new, and while others are denouncing him as a "Pantheistic Unitarian" and a blasphemer, Mr. Campbell himself is tackling the country with immense success. Great crowds are kept in queues outside the doors of the churches in which he is to preach, and at New Castle recently the congregation found his sermon so appealing that a round of cheers greeted the preacher at the close of his discourse. Indignant elders have raised the question whether the City Temple deed of trust permits the preaching of such doctrines as Mr. Campbell advocates. If that should prove to be so, and it is unlikely, Mr. Campbell would find no difficulty in forming a new sect of his own. At all events the new theology evidently means trouble and discussion to congregationalists and the only person likely to benefit by it is Mr. Campbell himself, who is becoming still better known by the prominence into which his latest departure has brought him.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A blunt and grumpy friend of mine sends to me *apropos* the Duke of the Abruzzi's lecture "What are we about to leave to foreigners the exploration of our mountains?" I endeavoured to soothe him by referring to the rumour that a party has been organised in the Alpine Club for the purpose of attempting the ascent of the highest Himalayas. All climbers and lovers of adventure will join in the hope expressed by the *Morning Post* that no official hindrances may prevent Mount Everest from being "assailed for the first time by Englishmen." Particulars of the proposed expedition will be awaited with interest. *On dit* that Mr. Morley is astonishing the staff of the India Office by his excessively hard work. Indeed from all I learn his energy is not exceeded even by that of the other "Honest John" of the Ministry. By the way a friend of mine who recently had a conversation with Mr. Burns was struck by his modesty. Office seems to be mellowing him and unlike some of the understrappers of the Government he puts on no side. I think it may fairly be surmised that in regard to India his opinions are not precisely those of his earlier days as a politician when he was closely associated with the pessimistic Mr. H. M Hyndman, and I should be very much surprised if the President of the Local Government Board subscribed to the description of our rule given by Mr. Keir Hardie in a speech in Scotland on Saturday.

The leader of the Labour Party was attacking Mr. Haldane and Mr. Asquith for their recent Rectorial addresses. I have not space to particularise his charges against our rather talkative War Secretary. One of Mr. Keir Hardie's complaints against the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that he had gone to Ancient Rome for his illustrations.

"Rome," Mr. Hardie continued, "did not collapse solely because of slavery, but because of excess of wealth and the corruption that followed in its train. We do not require to look far afield for a case in which a nation is following footstep by footstep the very pathway that led Rome to its ruin. What about India? It is held by the sword, and its people are being ruined by poverty at the hands of their white conquerors" And so on and so on.

I hear that Mr. Hermann Geary, son of the late Mr. Grattan Geary, has passed into Woolwich.

It is stated that Mr. William Jones, M. P., has benefited to the extent of £25,000 under the will of his friend, the late Mr. Samuel Smith—a very sensible bequest; though I am afraid that the number of begging letters received by the Honorable Member will be considerably increased.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Coroner's Inquiry.

ARCHITECT'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on Sunday, the 13th instant, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris: the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were: (1) Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and (2) his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Mohorambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question; (3) Abdul Madar (40); (4) Ahmed Hyatt (40); and (5) Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers; (6) Awdibai (30) wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist; (7) Sonia Kushna (50); (8) Subhan Ismailkhan (22); (9) Sonia Vithoo (40); (10) Sambhu Gangaji (22); (11) Govind Hari (40); (12) Dhaku Vithu (17); (13) Pandia (30); (14) Ganio Madhia (35); and (15) Sajna Balu (23), labourers; and (16) Laxman Jain (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the landlady. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor has been appointed by Government to attend to the enquiry.

Mr. Jalbhoy Bhicaji Dalal, further examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he had inspected the lime and sand, both. Each time was a new lot brought. Abdul informed him of it and he examined it. It was good, except in the case mentioned by the witness. He saw it when it had been ground in the mortar. He could not see all the mortar. He had examined the remains of the walls since the fall. It did not look inferior. There was no cause of the collapse. Last time he visited it, it was in sound condition, and workmanship and materials good. It was constructed strictly in accordance with the municipal rules and regulations and no objection was made by the municipality during the construction, and Mr. Kanga the Municipal Inspecctor, who inspected it, made no complaint. Witness never saw him on the work, but saw him at Municipal Chowky, Nul Bazar. The house was well-built and had no defect. He did not know what happened between his last visit and the fall. The visit was on the 9th January. There might have been something done between the 9th and the 14th January. He had never heard of a crack in any of the walls. Abdul was always there, when witness went there, as the latter went there by appointment. The letter dated 21st November 1906 and addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, was written by the witness and signed by his partner Mr. Late. They began the house (foundations) in August and the first floor was nearly completed at the end of November. The letter was the first intimation to the Municipality as to the alteration of place, as shown in modified plan, (E). Witness did not sign the letter because he was not a licensed surveyor, and his partner was. Mr. Late had promised the witness generally that in case of any difficulty he would look after works. He always got Mr. Late to sign plans and specifications. Although witness might be looking after the business, the Executive Engineer would understand from the letter that both Mr. Late and the witness would supervise the building. That letter was written because Abdul asked witness to notify the changes of plans as he had been told by the Municipal Inspector to do so. The alterations were a change of the stable from west to east. Mr. Late never went to the building as there was no difficulty. Witness never consulted Mr. Late. No reply was received to the letter addressed to the Municipal Executive Engineer.

Examined by Mr. Crawford the witness said that according to the original plan the building was to be of frame construction, with beams and joists. According to the modified plan it was constructed without frames and there were to be no beams except those supporting the partition. The first floor joists were steel, the others were wooden. Witness saw the Municipal Inspector at the chowky and told him to first inspect the foundations. Witness was not a licensed surveyor. He told the Inspector he was directing the construction of the house. Witness was aware of the necessity to send notice to the Municipality of the commencement of work. He had told Abdul to do so; and Abdul said he would do it. Witness had arranged with Mr. Sanjana to pay him one-third of the Rs. 250 to be paid to the witness by the owner. This was not for lending him his name but for his assistance and guidance to witness. He did not assist or guide. They parted company before the building commenced. Witness had not received any remuneration for that building. Mr. Late was his general partner. He was to share with him in the Rs. 250.

Mr. Vasudev P. Late, Civil Engineer, deposed that he had been practising as engineer and architect in Bombay for the last three years. He entered into partnership with Mr. Jalbhoy since the 1st August last. On the 26th November Mr. Jalbhoy asked him to sign a letter to the Executive Engineer and he did so. In this he intended the Executive Engineer to understand that his firm would supervise the building. He signed it because he was an engineer licensed by the Municipality, and all correspondence with the Municipality must be signed by a licensed surveyor. Witness did not visit or supervise this house. If necessary witness was to supervise it, that was to say, if Mr. Jalbhoy was sick or absent; but nothing was expressly agreed. Mr. Jalbhoy brought the letter, and witness read and signed it. Mr. Jalbhoy was doing other works in the same way with witness, and witness was signing the necessary letters for him to the Municipality in connection with those works. No reply came to the letter to the Executive Engineer. Witness told Superintendent Flanagan that he did not supervise the building because he got no reply to the letter. When witness signed the letter he thought the Executive Engineer knew that witness had a partner who was unlicensed. He had no special object in mentioning his partner in the letter. Witness had not seen a plan of the building and did not know what he had to supervise or where the building was. If he had received a reply to the letter objecting to Mr. Jalbhoy's supervision he would have supervised it himself. Other architects in Bombay had unlicensed partners. This was common. He knew a good many firms so constituted. The licensed partner signed and the rest of the work was divided as by arrangement, between the partners. Architects sometimes did supervision of buildings work personally and sometimes by a competent assistant. Witness did not know if it was customary for architects to leave the whole supervision of a building to a competent assistant.

Questioned by a juror, witness said it was the intention that Mr. Jalbhoy should carry through this work unless he got sick. He regarded the fact of his having received no reply to his letter to the Executive Engineer as equivalent to an allowance by the Municipality that his partner was competent to supervise.

Examined by Mr. Crawford, witness said, after reading the words "by me and my partner" which occurred in his letter he did not say that he supposed that the Executive Engineer thought that he (witness) was not going to take any part in the supervision. Witness intended the letter to convey the impression that he was going to take part in the supervision. Witness also intended the Executive Engineer of the Municipality to act on that impression.

Mr. Barjorji Jamsetji Sanjana was next examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that he was M. S. A. of England and practising in Bombay as architect for the last 18 years. He knew Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, for the last 7 or 8 years generally. For the last two years he was connected with him professionally. Originally he was articled to Messrs Merwanji and Bana. He was articled the witness thought, for three years, and when the articles expired two years ago he went to witness and took a seat in his office, with no salary. He did not share office expenses. He had his own business clients. This was before the Municipal Amendment Act. He had built a house previous to the one in question. Witness could not say how many houses Mr. Jalbhoy had built. Witness signed all applications to the Municipality for him. There might be 6 to 12 of them. Those applications were for buildings and repairs, both Before Amendment Act of 1905, supervision by a licensed surveyor was not necessary. Mr. Jalbhoy brought the letter to be sent to the Municipality and asked him to sign it. Witness did so. Witness signed the letter for Mariambai. He had no authority from her. He never heard of her before. He wrote the words "for Mariambai." Before signing, witness examined the plans to see if they were in accordance with the Act. He did not remember any arrangement as to remuneration in this particular case, or what it was, if any. Mr. Jalbhoy was a friend's son and witness wanted to get him on. The building was not to be erected under witness's directions. Witness corrected himself and said the building was to be erected under his directions, but it was not actually so directed. Witness never went near the building, nor ever intended to go near it. Witness wrote the letter to the Municipality because he expected Mr. Jalbhoy would ask him to superintend. Witness did not tell the Executive Engineer that Mr. Jalbhoy would supervise the work because Mr. Jalbhoy was not a licensed surveyor. Mr. Jalbhoy remained with witness to the end of July. When he left he told witness that he would write to the Executive Engineer that the building would be supervised by his firm. Witness knew Mr. Jalbhoy was going into partnership with Mr. Late. Witness never satisfied himself that a notice of change was given except by reliance on Jalbhoy's word. It was only after the collapse that witness knew that no notice was given, until some time after Jalbhoy left him.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

PE-RU-NA DR. HARTMAN'S FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION THE TALK OF THE CONTINENT.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Just A Few Of the Sincere Letters Written To Dr. Hartman By Honest People.

MRS. ANTHONY RAUCH, 438 Johnston St. Bucyrus, O.
MISS LORETTA WALL, 350 N. Dale St. St. Paul, Minn.
MRS. M. S. DAVIS, Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. JESSIE SMITH, 408 Buttles Ave. Columbus, Ohio.

Owes Good Health to Pe-ru-na.

Miss L. Wall, 350 N. Dale street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Last spring I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I was very much run down in strength and lost my appetite.

"I took three bottles of Peruna and found myself gaining very quickly in every way.

"I also had catarrh in my head, which has been entirely cured.

"I thank Peruna for the health I am enjoying."

The World's Greatest Medicine Factory.

The rapid growth of the Peruna Medicine Company is as phenomenal in the business world as the universal popularity of their famous remedy, Peruna.

The plant covers a number of acres, and employs several hundred people. No other medicine firm in the world reaches anything like the volume of business done by Dr. Hartman's firm.

Although Peruna is a proprietary medicine, the details of its compounding are in strict accordance with pharmaceutical discoveries and nothing gives Dr. Hartman greater pleasure than to show his intimate professional friends through the laboratory where Peruna is made.

A Doctor's Prescription.

For years Dr. Hartman used Peruna in his private practice as a regular prescription. He had no thought of manufacturing it or advertising it as a proprietary medicine until there was a demand made upon him by his many friends, who clamored for the original prescription.

Forty Thousand Patients.

Dr. Hartman estimates that he must have prescribed Peruna for over forty thousand patients before it was advertised as a proprietary medicine.

Relieved in Four Weeks of Severe Cold on Lungs.

Miss Josie Schaetzel, Gen. Del., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs in very short order and it was not long until it developed into a serious case of catarrh. Every morning I would raise a lot of phlegm, which was very disagreeable. My digestion was poor and my lungs sore.

"After a few doses of Peruna I began to mend, and felt that if I kept on taking it, it would not be long until I would be well. I was right, for in four weeks I was well again.

"I think Peruna is a grand medicine, and wish to add my testimony to the many others you have."

Catarrh is almost universal. Catarrh is difficult to cure. Many doctors do not care to treat catarrh at all.

Followed Doctor Hartman's Advice — A Grateful Letter.

Mrs. Anthony Rauch, 438 Johnston street, Bucyrus, Ohio, writes:

"I was suffering from obstinate constipation and torpid liver when I took your advice and purchased six bottles of Peruna and Manalin.

"When I had taken only one bottle I felt much better and since I have taken two more bottles I feel entirely well, but I will continue taking the medicine for a short time to make sure of my cure.

"I think Manalin is one of the finest remedies for constipation that I ever tried. I will never be without it. It has made me so strong. I can do a day's work and never tire.

"I am so glad I do not get those dizzy spells any more. I havn't had one since I took your medicine.

"I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me. All sick people should give it a fair trial."

Pe-ru-na's Popularity.

Peruna is not like so many other remedies that pass away as soon as the first few bottles are used. The longer Peruna is used in any community, the more popular it becomes.

Finds Relief in Pe-ru-na After Suffering Twenty Years.

Mrs. M. S. Davis, 1505 Buena Vista street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"After having been a constant sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years and after trying almost every remedy advertised, and having lost all hope, I very reluctantly began the use of Peruna about two years ago.

"Everybody says I look younger now than I did twenty years ago, and I actually feel younger and better, and weigh more.

"I am recommending it to my neighbors and all with whom I come in contact."

Pe-ru-na Removes the Cause of Catarrh.

Peruna has no bad effects upon the system and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years.

Pe-ru-na Actually Relieves.

The reason why Peruna has become a standard catarrh remedy the world over is simply because it eliminates catarrh.

This explains why Peruna has become so popular. It relieves catarrh. This is an amply sufficient reason why it should become popular.

It therefore follows that when a remedy is devised that can be used in the home at a moderate cost, such a remedy should inevitably become popular.

Keeps Pe-ru-na in the House.

Mrs. Jessie Smith, 408 Buttles Ave., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have used your Peruna for catarrh of the head and stomach, and have been greatly relieved from it.

"Therefore, I cannot praise Peruna too much and can recommend it to any one having the above disease, as there is nothing better.

"I always keep it in the house."

There are a great many catarrh cures in the world. The most of them are local applications. Few of them are to be used internally.

Unfortunately, a large number of these catarrh remedies, especially the ones prescribed by the doctors, contain narcotics of some sort. Cocaine, opium, and other narcotics are used.

These remedies give temporary relief. The patient thinks he is better right away.

In a few weeks, however, he discovers his mistake. Not only is his catarrh no better, but he has acquired the habit of using some narcotic.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind.

Peruna is perfectly harmless, if taken according to directions on the bottle. So used, it can be taken any length of time without acquiring a drug habit.

For special directions, everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman, and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. **26.** Other patterns in stock. Rs. **30** to **60**

32850. Set pearls, Rs **6.**

32765. Set pearls, Rs **6-8.**

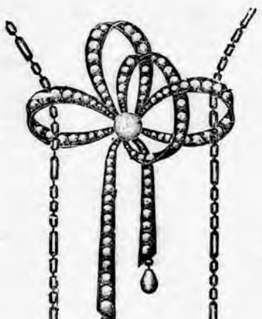
32922. Set pearls, Rs. **8-8.**

11086. Set pearls Rs. **6-8.**

32856. Set pearls Rs. **8.**

17356. Set pearls, Rs. **30.**

11233. Set pearls, Rs. **8-8.**



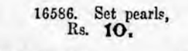
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. **29.**

33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. **13-8.**

38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. **86.**

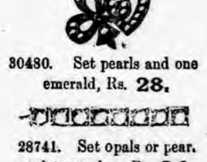
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. **64.**

30171. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. **28.**

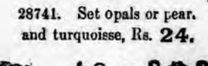


16586. Set pearls, Rs. **10.**

27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. **400**

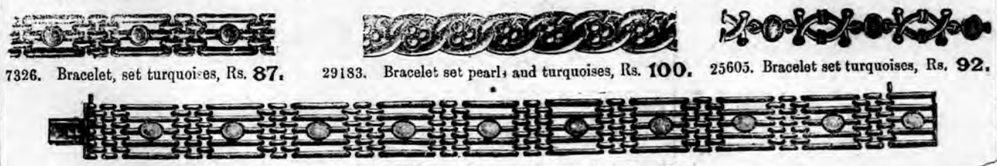


30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. **28.**



28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoisse, Rs. **24.**

23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. **120.**



7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. **87.** 29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. **100.** 25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. **92.**

37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. **135.**

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PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE C.F.St&Co MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.

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W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agent No. 104, Bhooseri Mohalla, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA"

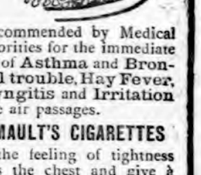
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE

Grimaults Indian Cigarettes for asthma



Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For *Your* Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box or Martin's Pills in the house at the first sign of any irregularity of time or illness a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores. Sole Agents: MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BIG
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U.S.A.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT.—We are officially informed that the King, accompanied by the Queen, will open Parliament in person on February 12.—The King and Queen will open the South African Products Exhibition on February 23.—The King and Prince of Wales attended a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the Queen's-hall on Saturday, when the Duke of the Abruzzi described his exploration of the Ruwenzori Mountains. After the lecture the King said that the Duke had, he hoped, a long life before him in which to make further valuable explorations. He belonged to an illustrious race who were our good friends and allies.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left on January 10 for the East.—The Court is to wear mourning for two weeks for the late Queen of Hanover.

Channel Tunnel.—The Secretary for War has intimated that he dissents from the Channel Tunnel scheme: but this, according to the tunnel company, is only a formality.

Ecclesiastical.—The Islington Clerical meeting on Tuesday discussed the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline.

Education Crisis.—Principal Headlam suggests that a conference of opposing leaders might now arrive at a compromise. The Bishop of Carlisle defends the Cowper-Temple system of religious teaching.—Canon Henson replies to Lord Hugh Cecil.—The Headmasters' Association has approved of the military training of boys in secondary schools and has recommended the reformed pronunciation of Latin.—Mr. Haldane and Mr. Asquith gave their rectorial addresses, at Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively last week.

Football.—Wales beat England at Swansea on Saturday by two goals and four tries to nothing.

Insurance.—The Star Life Society has decided, by an overwhelming majority, against amalgamation with the Norwich Union Society.

Ireland.—Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P., and Mr. D. D. Sheehan, M.P., have taken legal proceedings against Mr. Redmond and other members of the Nationalist party.—Mr. Birrell's appointment to the Irish Secretaryship seems to be expected.

Law.—The Hilary Sittings began last Friday.—Henceforth the Long Vacation will be from August 1 to October 12, instead of August 13 to October 24.—The Law Society, by 1,169 to 609, has decided to appoint a committee to consider whether rules should be made for the keeping of solicitors' accounts.

Mr. Bryce spoke at Newcastle on Tuesday on British relations with the United States, and on the Irish question.

Mr. L. J. Maxse, at Stevenage on Wednesday, said he voiced the general discontent of the Unionist party at Mr. Balfour's failure to forward the cause of tariff reform.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Haldane, M.P., at Glasgow last Friday announced that the new Army scheme had received the King's sanction. It organized the Home Army into six great divisions of three brigades each with four brigades of Cavalry. The Army Order in question has since been published.—Lord Roberts, presiding on Monday at a meeting of the National Service League, again urged our need of an efficient and sufficient national army.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the representatives of six deceased officers and men who would have had the decoration for acts performed in 1858, 1859, 1879, 1896, and 1897.—The results of battle practice in 1906 are published.

The British Academy has received £10,000 to establish a memorial to the late Mr. Leopold Salweich, of Paris.

The Public Inquiry into the railway accident at Elliot Junction is being held at Arbroath. Some of the witnesses considered that Gourlay, the driver of the express, was under the influence of liquor before, as well as after the accident. Gourlay swore that his "maximum" speed was 12 to 15 miles an hour; that the Elliot home signal was off danger; and that he was sober.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Government is considering a suggestion that the Duke of Connaught should be invited to extend his Eastern tour by visiting Australia in order to inspect its forces.—The publication of Lord Elgin's despatch on the New Hebrides confirms Australian distrust of the Colonial Office. Our Correspondent thinks there is danger of considerable friction between the Commonwealth and British officialdom.

Canada.—Mr. Root, the United States Secretary of State, is to arrive as the guest of Lord Grey at Ottawa to-morrow. Our Washington Correspondent thinks the visit will help to settle the outstanding questions between the two countries.—In the House of Commons on Monday Sir W. Laurier said Canada had abandoned the idea of getting any trade concessions from the United States.—The Bill ratifying the trade convention with Japan passed the House on Tuesday.—Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, was elected Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Jamaica.—Kingston, the capital, was practically destroyed on Monday afternoon by an Earthquake, followed by fire. Over 1,463 lives are here including 30 soldiers at the Camp Hospital Sir James Fergusson was killed. Most of the survivors are camping out, and there is great distress. Messages of sympathy have been sent to the Governor by the King, the Prime Minister, and the Colonial Secretary. The Admiralty have sent two cruisers to assist.

South Africa.—Mr. Abe Bailey, in a speech last week, advocated federation and suggested that two experts from each State should consider the problems involved.—Sir Richard Solomon, the Transvaal Attorney-General, has resigned, and will probably contest a Pretoria division as a Nationalist.—The combined fire insurance companies deny that rates generally have been raised.

THE UNITED STATES.

Coloured Troops.—The President, in a Message to Congress, justifies his dismissal of negro soldiers, but says he will revoke the order, made in error, debarring them from civil employment.

Panama Canal.—The tender of Oliver and Bangs to contruct the canal for 6·75 per cent. on the estimated cost will probably be accepted.

Senator Tillman, in a bitter speech on Saturday, said that the race question was in some aspects more threatening now than before the Civil War.

Railways.—Our Correspondent says that American railways are terribly demoralized. President Hill says that £1,000,000,000 is required immediately for new trackage and terminals.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Shanghai Correspondent says that the events and edicts since January 1 indicate that the activity of the reform party has produced a strong reaction.

Congo State.—The natives are said to be showing a disposition to revolt in Djabbir and the Kwango district.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt on the morning of the 10th in Northern Europe.

FRANCE.—The Bishops have held another conference on the crisis caused by the Separation Law, and have adopted an address to the Pope. The Pope, in an Encyclical letter, claims that this law is one of confiscation of property and anarchy in worship, and that the aim is to dechristianize France.—M. Combes, ex-Premier, considers that the Church cannot depart from her fundamental principles without danger of ruin, but as those principles are incompatible with social solidarity and free inquiry, the Church is doomed to defeat.—The Senate has rejected many taxes voted by the Chamber.—There is general regret in France that the Channel Tunnel project has met with an adverse reception from English experts.—The *Temps* publishes a statement regarding the Egyptian Nationalist agitation by its chief promoter, Mustapha Kamel Pasha.

Italy.—A murderous attack was made on an English lady in the Mont Cenis express from Turin on Saturday night.

Japan.—The Budget for next year shows that the Government is devoting much attention to peaceful development. Military and naval circles have agreed to postpone the defence policy in order to place the finances on a sound basis.

Morocco.—The Sultan will refuse to pay claims arising through Raisuli's actions, on grounds of *force majeure*.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent reports a very interesting conversation with an influential Minister on the financial and political situation. The Budget which is to be submitted to the "Duma" shows an expenditure for the current year of £250,000,000. The extraordinary expenditure, £29,860,000, is chiefly to be met by a loan.—By a New Year's rescript the Tsar has proclaimed his confidence in M. Stolypin.—General Pavloff's murderer has been hanged, but the murders of officials continue.—M. Aladin has been excluded from the voters' register.—The Government is devoting all its attention to famine relief, but about £17,000,000 will be wanted.

Sumatra.—A great wave has destroyed 1 300 lives.

Turkey.—Kiamil Pasha, the aged Vali of Ardin, on being dismissed and "invited" to Constantinople, has taken refuge in the British Consulate at Smyrna.

Obituary—Principal Story, of Glasgow; Dr. Haig-Brown, Master of the Charterhouse; Sir John Cheyne, K.C.; Sir. James Fergusson; General Lord Alexander Russell; Sir J. F. Garrick; Sir Sayed Hasan Ali Khan Bahadar; Colonel Sir A. W. Hall; Colonel R. Beal; Colonel H. D. Browne; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. C. W. Cole; Alfred Shaw, cricketer; Lady Vyvyan; the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lyttelton.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

St. Petersburg, January 13 ("Reuter").—A "communique" issued by the Ministry of Finance states that owing to the dissolution of the Duma and the adjournment of the Council of the Empire until March 5, the Budget proposals cannot be considered in time to allow of the publication of the Budget on January 1 (o. s.) (January 14) as in previous years. The Council of Ministers has according decided that the Budget shall without fail be submitted to the Duma and the Council of the Empire on March 5. As to the course to be taken respecting expenditure from January 1 (o. s.) until the adoption of the Budget, and the Council of Ministers has decided to be governed by Article 116 of the Constitution, which says:—

If the Budget is not confirmed at the beginning of financial year then the Budget of the preceding year shall remain in force. Until the new Budget has been confirmed a credit shall be opened for the different departments, which credit shall not exceed one twelfth of the total Budgetary expenditure."

The Finance Ministry has issued a "communique" embodying a statement of the principal features of the Budget which is to be submitted to the Duma as soon as it meets. The total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for the current year is estimated at 250,000,000£. It is expected that the ordinary expenditure, though it shows an increase of 14,100,000£ over that of 1906, will be more than covered by the ordinary receipts. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at about 29,860,000£., of which it is proposed to cover the greater part by a loan.

M. Breshcsniovski, the Chief of Police at Daghestan, on the Caspian, was murdered on Jan. 12. The assassin escaped.

PLOT AGAINST COUNT WITTE.

St. Petersburg, Jan 12.—The existence of an Anarchist plot against the life of Count Witte has just been brought to light. It appears that the Anarchists passed sentence of death on the ex-Premier, and entrusted two men to carry out their evil design. The Count's friends, however, furnished him with photographs of the would-be assassins, and Count Witte informed the police that he saw at the windows of his house the two men whose portraits he had received.

A party of police, who went, as the result of further information, to make a search of the lodgings of three workmen, met with serious resistance. The lights were extinguished upon their entering, and they were fired upon. Two commissaires and two policemen were killed and three police agents wounded. Their assailants escaped.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13. *Reuter.*—In the Imperial Rescript to M. Stolypin that will be published to-morrow, the Emperor begins by referring to the period of the appointment of the Premier, on whom the difficult task devolved of restoring public order disturbed by the machinations of the revolutionaries. In the course of five and a half months the Cabinet, the Emperor continues, has succeeded by its energetic action in effecting a distinct improvement with regard to public order, in spite of the foolhardy efforts and the continual crimes of the revolutionaries, intended to throw the Government into confusion.

The Emperor then refers to the Bills prepared by the Government for submission to the Duma, measures which his Majesty considered so absolutely necessary that they had already been put into force before the meeting of the Duma.

In conclusion, the Emperor thanks M. Stolypin and all the members of the Ministry for their services, and expresses his confidence that on the forthcoming reassembling of the Duma and the Council of the Empire M. Stolypin's Cabinet will continue to do its utmost, as heretofore, to carry the Imperial plans into effect, for only in the co-operation of the new legislative bodies with the Government appointed by the Emperor can be see a guarantee for lawful order and the strengthening of the forces of the State, in accordance with the necessities of the new life to which Russia is called.

The *Times* correspondent at St Petersburg telegraphed on Jan. 14:—The Rescript to M. Stolypin, which heads the list of New Year honours, is the Emperor's reply to the intrigues which have been lately conducted by discontented statesmen with the object of securing the appointment of another Premier. His Majesty wished publicly to proclaim his entire confidence in M. Stolypin, and it is felt that he could not have done so in terms more direct or more flattering. The Premier went to Tsarskoe Selo to-day to thank the Emperor for the Rescript and for his appointment as member of the Council of the Empire. All the high dignitaries of State were there also to offer New Year congratulations.

In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress and the Dowager Empress received the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, including Sir Arthur and Lady Nicolson, M. Bompard, and Mr. Motono. Their Majesties looked remarkably well and cheerful.

Col. Ling and the adjutant of the Scots Greys arrived to-day as a deputation from the regiment to present themselves to the Emperor as honorary colonel.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The assassin of Major-Gen von der Launitz, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been identified as the son of a prominent official of the Government and a member of a leading aristocratic family. The identification, which was finally established to-day, has caused a commotion in inner Government circles.

Paris, Jan. 15 (*Pact*).—M. Caston Leroux, whose long acquaintance with Russian affairs gives weight to his opinion, sends to the *Matin* from St. Petersburg the most optimistic report on the domestic situation that has appeared in the foreign Press since the early period of the war. Despite the recent Anarchist outrages which have claimed several prominent victims, M. Leroux testifies to the general tranquility prevailing throughout the empire in marked contrast with the feverish political unrest noticeable some months ago. The elections, he states, are proceeding without disturbances, and everyone seems rather tired of the past unhappiness. At the New Year's *fetes* at Tsarskoe Selo both the Emperor and the Empress showed themselves to be in unusually good spirits, and the Court atmosphere was gayer than it has been known to be for a considerable time.

Germany.

In connection with the elections to the Reichstag the Government Press is making a good deal of the fact that some ten Catholic candidates are standing against official candidates of the Centre Party in order to give Catholic electors an opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the action of the Centre in opposing a vote for South-West Africa.

What the semi official *North German Gazette* calls "a most significant declaration" has been made by forty Roman Catholics in the Rhenish Province. These gentlemen state in the manifesto that, as Roman Catholics, they deeply deplores the attitude assumed by the Centre Party, which violates the patriotic and Monarchical sentiments of wide circles of people. They summon Roman Catholics to give their votes on Jan. 25 only to candidates who will put aside petty party interests and will stand up for the prestige and the power of the empire, for the maintenance and the security of the German Colonial possessions and for confessional peace.

The Government and other opponents of the Centre greet this manifesto as "the awakening of a national sense of honour among the Catholic voters," and great endeavours are being made to encourage the movement in the hope of producing a serious split in the Centre Party. The organs of the Clerical Party claim that the leading spirits in the new movement have no great political standing.

The *Germania* ridicules the protest of the forty and says that they belong to the same circles which in 1887 tried to organize a movement in favour of Bismarck's Army Bill, the Septennate, with the result that not one of their representatives was returned at the general election of that year. Some five or six of the present *frondeurs* are *Landrathe*, local officials of the Government, and about two dozen of them have never been connected in any way with the Centre and, in fact, have always been more or less opposed to it.

The Kolnische Volkszeitung calls attention to the curious circumstance that the manifesto of the forty is published in the former organ of the "Kulturkampf" the *Cologne Gazette*, although they profess to stand as denominational representatives. The Centre, on the other hand, continues to appeal to the electorate as a political party.

The Socialists are conducting an unusually vigorous propaganda, not only in the towns, but also in the country districts. As at the last general election, they have set up a candidate in every single consituency. Social Democrats frequently attend meetings of their opponents and take part in the discussion, with the result that in some cases they prolong the proceedings into the small hours of the morning.

FRANCE.

The post of French Ambassador in Madrid, left vacant by the decision of M. Leygues to sacrifice his prospects of a diplomatic career to his duties as a Deputy, will not be long unoccupied. M. Revoil will succeed M. Jules Cambon in Madrid.

An Encyclical letter was issued on Jan. 11 explaining the attitude of the Holy See towards the Separation Law and refuting certain charges brought against it by the French Government. The Encyclical claims that the law is one of direct confiscation of Church property and anarchy in public worship, and that the aim of the French Government was to destroy the Church and dechristianise France. It concludes with a vindication of the attitude of the Pontiff.

The third assembly of French Bishops summoned to discuss the questions arising out of the separation of Church and State met on Jan 15 in Paris. It is attended by seventy eight prelates and was expected to last for three days. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that, unless practical instructions have been sent from Rome supplementing the last Encyclical, the embarrassment of the Bishops will be very serious; even leading Catholics have asked themselves whether successive Papal prohibitions have not rendered impossible all efforts by the Bishops to accommodate themselves to the law, and this seems to be the conclusion arrived at by the presiding Cardinals if, as reported, they have decided to advise the assembly to maintain the "status quo."

The following note, issued on Jan. 16, by the archiepiscopal bureau in Paris, is the only official "communique" made thus far as to the proceedings at the episcopal conference:—

"At their first meeting yesterday the Bishops voted the despatch of an address to our Holy Father the Pope. This address, read and adopted in public meeting, was forwarded to Rome yesterday evening. The morning sitting to-day was taken up by the work of the committees."

The bill tending to modify the law of 1881 on public meetings in order to legalise such meetings, even if their organisers do not make a formal notification, was proposed on Jan. 15 in the Chamber by M. Flandin, Deputy of the Yonne, and sent to a special committee of the House. This measure has been endorsed by Republicans from both the Conservative and Radical Republican groups, and if adopted by the Chamber will constitute a liberal reform of considerable importance.

ITALY.

With regard to The Hague Conference, the question of the representation of the Holy See has been already raised by some Italian and French newspapers. The Vatican has taken no steps whatever in the matter, and, says the Rome correspondent of the "Times," I believe, will take none. It is said, however, that the point has already been decided, and that the proposal made by the Dutch Government to extend the invitation to the Holy See has been negatived by the adverse vote of other countries.

TURKEY.

A teleram from the "Times" correspondent at Constantinople, dated Jan 15 says:—

The assurances which have been offered by the Palace have not been regarded as satisfactory by Kiamil Pasha, who still refuses to come to Constantinople. The developments of the incident are being followed with great interest here, where the ex-Vali still enjoys considerable popularity in spite of the discredit which the misconduct of his son has brought upon him. It is strongly felt that if the son was really in league with the brigands, as he is now represented to have been, the proper course was to punish him and not his father, and that though it may have been right to depose Kiamil from his Valiship on account of his weakness it dealing with his son, it is going too far to give orders where he is to reside.

In fact, the misdeeds of his son, which nobody attempts to palliate, are regarded as a pretext rather than a cause for the present action of the Porte. Ten years ago Kiamil Pasha was deprived of the Post of Grand Vizier on account of his constant pretexts against the interference of the Palace with the government of the country, and, as was generally believed, on account of his English sympathies. At that time he was ordered to Aleppo, but, having reason to believe that his life would be in danger there, he was able, with the support of the foreign Embassies, to change his destination Knowing the hatred with which he has been regarded at the Palace ever since his tenure of office as Grand Vizier, it is not a matter of surprise that he preferred to claim the hospitality of the British Consul-General to obeying the original order to take up his residence in Rhodes, nor that he should prefer to remain under the protection of the British flag to coming to Constantinople, as he is now invited to do. The Sultan is said to be deply offended that for the second time one of his ex-Grand Viziers has taken refuge under British protection. But this only shows that, in spite of the anti-British tendency which for so many years past has been displayed both by the Palace and the Porte, Great Britain still enjoys the sympathy of the leading statesmen as well as the people of Turkey.

In reference to the former incident, when Said Pasha sought refuge with the British Embassy, the Sultan gave formal assurances through the Foreign Minister that no harm should befall him if he consented to leave the Embassy, and action was taken on this assurance to the European Ambassadors.

Kiamil's desire to be allowed Grand Visiers has been perfectly intelligible, the more so as it is his native country and he knows that there he would be allowed to spend the remainder of his life in peace. As he is an old man eighty years of age, he probably does not feel strong enough to struggle against the persecution otherwise certain to be set on foot against him by his enemies at the Palace.

LADY YARMOUTH AND MR. THAW.

Arrival in New York.

The Countess of Yarmouth arrived in New York this afternoon too late to pay a visit to the Tombs prison, where her millionaire brother, Harry Thaw, is confind pending his trial for the murder of Mr. Stanford White. She sent a wireless message to the prisoner, who is most impatiently awaiting the long anticipated interview with his favourite sister, explaining that the Kaiser in Augusta was delayed by storm and baffling fogs, and assuring him that she would see him to morrow in his cell.

The Countess was welcomed at the docks by her aged mother and by her sister, Mrs. Carnegie, both of whom bravely sustained the ordeal of the mournful meeting. The three ladies drove together to the Lorraine Hotel, where a conference of the Thaw family will be held to-night for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the line of defence to be adopted at next week's trial.

The countess is credited by the reporters with the statement that she has come with the object of setting at rest many stories which have been circulated to the effect that the family is divided and that discensions exist in its attitude towards the spendthrift assassin of Mr. White.

"I am," she said, "my mother's daughter, and Harry is my brother. I stand by him to the end."

A strong belief, however, prevails that her influence will be brought to bear to induce him to consent to an investigation of his mental condition. Should her endeavours prove futile, it is thought highly probable that the family will act independently of the prisoner, and will authorise counsel for the defence to enter a plea of emotional insanity.

Certainly, no money has been spared by the family to prevent him from being electrocuted. In the history of American criminal law no prisoner has ever been backed by the unlimited sums that are at the disposal of Mr. Thaw for his defence upon the capital charge. It is said—and there seems to be no reason for doubting the statement—that when he enters the dock, at least £100,000 will have been expended in the preparation of his case.

The conviction is everywhere freely expressed that his millions will surely rescue Mr. Thaw from the executioner's chair, and that no jury will ever agree to convict the millionaire prisoner of murder in the first degree.

In view of this public conviction, it is expected that many days will necessarily elapse before a satisfactory jury is empanelled. In addition to the 200 trades-men already subpœnaed for Monday, the authorities have some 300 in reserve in case none of them are held fit to serve upon the jury.

The trial, as I learn at a late hour, will not begin on Monday, as had been confidently anticipated. It will be called then and adjourned till Tuesday or Wednesday owing to the impossibility of bringing to a termination this week an important case over which Judge Fitzgerald is presiding.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Bartner, Keedletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it covered the whole frame. It gave me terrible trouble, with constant itching, resulting in dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA

Destruction of Kingston.

GREAT LOST OF LIFE.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON KILLED.

A "Reuter" telegram from Kingston, dated Jan. 16, says:—Kingston was overwhelmed by an earthquake at 3-30 on Monday afternoon. All houses within a radius of ten miles have been damaged, and almost every house in the city has been destroyed. Fire broke out after the earthquake and completed the work of destruction. The business quarter of Kingston is now a heap of smouldering ashes. It is estimated that about 500 persons have been killed and over 1,000 injured. Many churches, public offices, and hotels have been wrecked, but there were no deaths at the Constant Spring Hotel. Among the killed are Sir James Fergusson and many prominent merchants and professional men.

The New York "Sun" has published the following telegram from Holland Bay:—At the first shock many structures in the poorer parts of the city collapsed. Fires instantly started along the wharves, where the flames spread rapidly among the wreckage of the goods sheds. The streets were clogged with debris, and in the great confusion which followed the earthquake the fire brigade was paralysed. The fire on the water-front consequently gained considerable headway before effective work could be done. After the first severe shock the people rushed into the streets, and the weakened walls, unable to resist the succeeding shocks toppled over on many of the refugees. Rescue work was commenced without loss of time, and the injured were conveyed to the general hospital, which was not destroyed, as quickly as they could be extricated from the ruins. Sir J. A. Swettenham, the Governor, and Sir Alfred Jones took immediate steps to allay the panic, and though a steady stream of refugees began marching to the hills after the first outbreak of fire, the greatest order prevailed, and there was no ruffianism. Men employed on the telegraphs within sight of Kingston say that the fire was under control late on Monday night, but was still burning in isolated places along the water front.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Thomas, telegraphed on Jan. 16:—Everybody has been warned away from Kingston. The stench is awful and famine is imminent. All the shops were destroyed, and provisions are urgently needed. The banks have been burned, but the vaults are supposed to be safe. The misery is indescribable. It is impossible to give the whereabouts of anybody. Sir James Fergusson was killed. The deaths are very numerous. The number is not yet known. Bodies are buried in the smouldering ruins. The mercantile community suffered most severely, the warehouses falling upon the inhabitants.

Colonel Fergusson, of Cheltenham, brother of Sir James Fergusson, has received the following telegram:—"The Colonial Office regrets Sir James Fergusson killed Jamaica earthquake." Colonel Charles Fergusson, 3rd Grenadier Guards, son of Sir James Fergusson, has also received a similar message.

Captain Constantine and Capt. Young, both of whom were in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and Mr. Sherlock, of the firm of Messrs. Nathan and Godfrey, are also reported to be among the killed.

A large party of visitors arrived at Kingston on board the steamship Port Kingston on Friday morning, Jan. 11, to attend the Agricultural Conference, which opened on Monday, the 14th. The party, which was to have left again on the 17th, included the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. A. F. Pearson (of the Colonial Office), Sir Thomas Hughes, of Liverpool, Sir Thomas Shann, of Manchester, Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., Mr. Heaniker Heaton, M. P., Viscount Mountmorres, and Sir Alfred Jones. Sir Daniel Morris, Imperial Commissioner of the West Indian Agricultural Department, the President of the Conference, and Sir Ralph Moor also took part in the opening proceedings. Early on January 16 Mr. W. J. Davey, Sir Alfred Jones's partner in the firm of Elder, Dempster, and Company, received a cablegram from Sir Alfred, stating that he and his party were all well. The Dowager Countess of Dudley has also received a telegram from Jamaica informing her that the Earl and Countess of Dudley are both safe.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Admiralty has given orders to the cruisers "Brilliant" and "Indefatigable" to proceed forthwith to assist in relieving the distress caused by the earthquake. The "Brilliant" is engaged on special duty in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries and the "Indefatigable" is attached to the North America, West Indies, and Particular Service Squadron.

The United States Navy Department is informed by a wireless message from Guantanamo that Rear-Admiral Evans has left on the torpedo-boat Whipple for Kingston to ascertain the state of affairs there and to offer what assistance is necessary. The battleships, Missouri and Indiana followed. The supply ships Celtic and Glacier, which are attached to the Atlantic Fleet and are kept fully provisioned, have been ordered to proceed in all haste to Kingston, where their cargoes will be distributed among the distressed.

SYMPATHY OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

The following telegrams have been sent by Lord Elgi to Governor Sir J. A. Swettenham, dated Jan. 16:—

(1) "I am commanded by the King to request you to express to the inhabitants of Kingston the horror with which his Majesty and her Majesty the Queen have learnt of the terrible catastrophe which has befallen that town with the loss of so many lives, and the deep sympathy of their Majesties with the sufferers and with the relations of those who have been killed."

(2) "I have received with the greatest regret your telegram reporting the grave desaster which has befallen the city of Kingston, causing widespread distress and loss of life. In absence of full particulars I can only at present express on my own behalf and that of his Majesty's Government an assurance of deep sympathy with the in this new and terrible trial, and more especially with the immediate sufferers Telegraph the fullest possible particulars as to the extent of the calamity and the means to hand for coping with it."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman telegraphed to the Governor as follows:—

"On my own part, and on behalf of his Majesty's Government, I beg you to convey to the people of Jamaica our profound concern on account of the great calamity which has befallen the island and our warmest sympathy with all sufferers."

ALARMING REPORTS.

January 18th.—All the reports to hand this morning in reference to this disaster indicate that its extent has rather been under-estimated than exaggerated. A large portion of the city, including the business quarter, is virtually destroyed. The fire which followed the first shocks was uncontrolled for hours, as the water supply was cut off, and the fire brigade was powerless. The number of persons killed is now estimated at 1,000; many were injured, and many thousands are homeless. The loss in Kingston itself is roughly estimated at 2,000,000£., and in addition great damage has been done to buildings and other property for miles around. Energetic measures are being taken to convey relief to the sufferers.

FAMINE REIGNS IN KINGSTON.

American Admiral's Energy.

Kingston is to-day crying out for food, and the spectre of disease stalks through the ruins of the crumbled city.

Magnificent help has come from America. The splendid decision of Admiral Evans will long be remembered. When he heard of the disaster he did not hesitate one moment, and three of his warships raced to Jamaica with food-stuffs and medical comforts.

These three vessels were the first to lend succour to the terrified and famishing populace.

AN M P.'S IMPRESSIONS.

A special cable to the "Daily Mail" by Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., says:—The shocks came suddenly at 3-31 p. m, on Monday. It was a perfect day; the sky was cloudless. Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Howell Davies, myself, and others were just entering Myrtle Bank Hotel when the earth trembled. Then it split into huge fissures, then cracked, leaving a hollowed street.

In a few moments there was an uproar of wailings and shrieks, and many people, overwhelmed with terror, sent up piteous prayers.

The asylum was destroyed, as well as the prison, but the inmates were too terrified to move.

Fires then started, and the scene became simply hellish.

The earthquake was restricted to Kingston.

Sir James Fergusson was buried this morning. Two hundred bodies have been found.

Hundreds of the visitors are sleeping in the open air and on board ships. Sir Alfred Jones is working with all his resources. He had a miraculous escape himself. Hundreds of people are missing. The fire is out, and the weather is fine. The city is quiet, and is patrolled by troops. It is a mass of ruins.

Governor and Lady Swettenham are working for the wounded. The dead are taken in heaps and buried behind the palisades.

A tribute is due to the bravery of the black waiters and staff of the big hotel, who were really heroic.

Everyone is recovering heart. Tramway, railway, postal and telegraphic repairing goes on night and day. There is a shortage of money.

Sir James Fergusson was crushed by the wall of an establishment. His body was identified afterwards by a pocket book.

Sir Alfred Jones holds strongly that the calamity will not interfere with the development of Jamaica. The prospects, especially for cotton, are splendid. The earthquake has not diminished the productiveness of the island. The shock is entirely local in serious results.

The bank vaults are under the smouldering ruins. Kingston, from Weststreet East to Myrtle Bank Hotel, and from the Harbour to the Parade Gardens, is a mass of smouldering ruins.

In his message Mr. Hamar Greenwood sends the names of many more killed and injured. These will be found in our full casualty list.]

SIR J. FERGUSSON'S DEATH.

Sir James Fergusson was killed while buying cigars. He was buried to-day, the Governor attending the funeral.

There have been several attempts at looting, but the troops suppressed them. The devastated district is cordoned by military.

Thousands of people are encamped in the parks. Many refugees are flocking to the country. All the outgoing steamer berths are at a premium. Food supplies are being received.

The populace are observing the Governor's proclamation against pillage. American marines are assisting the troops. The debris is being cleared rapidly. The dead are now known to number over 600.

ADMIRAL ROBLEY EVANS'S PROMPTITUDE.

A Special Correspondent on board Admiral Evans's Flagship, Guantanamo, writing on Friday, January, 18] says:—

Admiral Evans received a wireless message from Admiral Davis this morning. It ran:—"Kingston almost totally destroyed; four hundred deaths; five hundred in hospital. Battleship Missouri and Indiana preserving order. No need for doctors, but for medical supplies."

The gunboat Whipple was rushed to Kingston with all available bandages, and arrived on Wednesday night. She made twenty-five knots an hour. Mr. Magoon had asked Admiral Evans to send aid, and the three ships—the Whipple, the Missouri, and the Indiana—sped Kingston-wards with the least possible delay. Admiral Evans had feared that the negroes would be looting, and he had the ships ready, for he knew there were no English troops in Kingston.

There are presistent rumours that the death-list reaches thousands.

Rear-Admiral Evans first heard of the disaster on Tuesday night, and was preparing to send ships to Jamaica when Mr. Magoon wired asking him to send medical supplies. The Whipple was, therefore, immediately despatched at a speed of twenty-five knots, carrying all surgical supplies which the fleet could spare. The Missouri and the Indiana followed.

Rear-Admiral Evans has transmitted to the Navy Department the following wireless message: "Captain Pendleton, of the battleship Missouri, reports that the Missouri, Indiana, and Whipple are the only warships at present in Kingston Harbour. Admiral Davis is at present ashore conferring with Sir Alexander Swettenham, the Governor. The situation is quiet. Food and tents are badly needed."

FOOD 1,000 PER CENT. DEARER.

Realising the possibility of famine, the mob attempted to loot, but the military took possession of the foodstuffs, which were collected in a central position and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The greatest need is for foodstuffs. The Chinese opened several shops and raised the prices a thousand per cent., but this so angered the populace that the Chinamen were forced to flee, leaving their establishment to be looted. The hope of starving off famine lies in the banana crop, which is fortunately unhurt.

It is reported at Anotta that an extinct volcano is emitting flames, and it is believed that the earth quake originated there.

CASUALTIES

In addition to the full list of casualties in to-day's "Daily Mail," supplied by our special correspondents we are able to-day to give the following details.

KILLED.

Mr. Machado, tobacco exporter.
Mr. Isac Brandon, merchant.
The Brothers Sherlock.
Mr. Nathan, of London, assistant railway director.
Senor J. Perez, the Cuban Consul.
Quartermaster-Sergeant S. J. Skyes, 20th Company, R. A. M. C.
Sapper Warburton.
Wife of and daughter of Quartermaster-Sergeant G Gane, D Company, Western India Regiment.
Wife of Prison Warder Sergeant J. Venesse.
Daughter of Staff-Sergeant A. W. Grant, 29th Company, R.A.M.C.
Forty privates burned in hospital.
Twenty privates killed at the barracks.
Dr. Thomas Savage, of Birmingham, a J.P. and County Councillor of Warwickshire, president of the Birmingham Medical Mission, late president of the British Gynæological Society. His residence is The Ards, Knowle Warwickshire.
Miss Hope.
Mr. O'Connor.

INJURED.

Colonel Dalrymple-Hay, broken ribs.
Lieutenant Leader, badly crushed.
Lieutenant Dixon, feet crushed.
Lieutenant Price, crushed, recovering.
Quarter-master S. H. Price, crushed, recovering.
Quarter-master Kingchurch, not seriously.
Second Lieutenant G.C. Roome, R.G.A., not seriously.
Captain Rhodes, 7th Royal Rifles, injuries to leg and side recovering.
Captain R. R. Lawrenson, seriously injured.
Lieutenant H.C. Sidgwick, M.B., R.A.M.C., compound fracture of the leg; progressing.
Captain W.P. Marley, not seriously.
Lieutenant A.B. Priestley, not seriously.
Major G.M. Hutton, not seriously.
Sergent F. Sharpe, 29th Company, R.A.M.C. dangerous.
Wife of Staff-sergeant C. A. Ireland, supply staff R.E., serious.
Child of company Sergeant-major R. T. Levitt, B. Company W. I.R. serious.

SAFE.

Sir Thomas Hughes, ex-Lord Mayor of Liverpool.
Mr. Gossets, planter.
The Hon. William Fawcett, Director of Public Gardens.
Miss Landale, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh.
Mr. Tod, Edinburgh.
Dr. Francis Watte, C. M. G.
Mr, Mrs., and Miss Cotterell, of Liverpool.
Mr. William Hall Caine.
Captain Forwood, agent for Hamburg American Company.
Mr. Clifford Sadler, of Readin.
Major MacGilliuddy and wife and children, of Chester.
Miss Spencer, of Tralee.
Captain Leslie of Tralee.

The War Office last night issued the following telegram from the officer commanding the A. S. C. Jamaica:—"Everybody Army Service Corps quite safe."

JAMAICAN LOAN REQUIRED.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BE APPROACHED.

Influential friends of the the West Indies and leading colonists now in England met to-day and decided to ask the Government to advance a substantial sum on loan for the purpose of at once rebuilding the business portion of the city, which has suffered most severely.

The sentiment of all shows a very courageous and resolute spirit. Possibly a Government free grant-in-aid would be welcomed, and may be forthcoming, but up to the present, the business community does not ask for a dole but merely for prompt accommodation a long period for repayment, and the benefit of a Government guarantee, which would ensure the lowest rate of interest.

The Lord Mayor's Fund will meet the urgent necessities of the moment, and as food is plentiful, will soon relieve the existing distress. Afterwards some of the funds, which it is certain a generous and sympathetic public will subscribe, might well, it is held, be employed in resetting on their feet and re-establishing any small firms and residents who might otherwise "go under."

Very little insurance money will be paid to the unfortunate colonists. In all the policies there was an earthquake clause, and this will be enforced. It is true that nowadays one can pay a higher premium ensuring even against an earthquake, but the Jamaicans, suspecting nothing and thinking themselves outside the earth quaks zone, had done nothing in this direction.

Of course, later on it may be proved that there were cases, as at San Francisco, where the destruction was caused by the subsequent fire, and not by the earthquake. Such will probably be decided in the law courts, but even if pecuniary awards be obtained by this means, it will be long before the funds are actually paid over.

Hence the urgent demand for the loan, for which, it seems, the immediate sanction of Parliament is unnecessary. The Colonel Office is fully aware of the fact. Mr. Sydney Olivier, who was Colonial Secretary for Jamaica 1899-1904 and Acting Governor 1900 1902 and 1904, is now employed in the Colonial Office, Downing street, while Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who is Mr. Winston Churchill's Parliamentary secretary, is at Kingston on the

SPORTING NEWS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

SINCE my last note on the Viceroy's Cup, I have been away on a holiday, and have returned in time to send you a few notes on the Civil Service Cup.

For the first time (I believe, I am correct) this race has been made a handicap race this year, and I feel disappointed with the handicaps with regard to the top weights, three of the candidates having, in my opinion, been outweighted in the race, namely, Claribell, Haydn, and Veera.

Claribell, who ran second last year, has now the heavy impost of 10st. 7lbs.—a difference of 2st. 7lbs against last year. Haydn, who has done nothing conspicuous beyond winning a few races—and those, too, in no particular smart set—has been allotted far too much with 10st. Veera has also come in for too much attention when compared with the rest of the field, and in her best form could not carry the burden successfully. I am at a loss to understand why Hadyn and Veera have been so severely treated, unless some of the light weights have not exposed their true form. I expected Claribell to be top weight, as her win in the Eclipse Stakes justifies it; but I did not expect the crushing weight of 10st. 7lbs., when 10st. 2lbs. would have been a fair weight for her, Veera with 9st., and Hadyn in the vinicity of 8st. 7lbs. At present weights, I should be surprised to see Veera or Hadyn run into places.

Looking up the rest of the field, Circus Girl, Matin Bell, and Wal are the best in weights, with 7st. 11lbs., 7st. 9lbs., and 8st. 7lbs., respectively, and are favourably handicapped.

It must be remembered that in last year's race Claribell was conceding 1st. 10lbs. to Circus Girl, whom she beat by three quarters of a length for second place, whereas now Claribell is called upon to give Circus Girl 2st. 10lbs.

Circus Girl has the advantage of 8lbs. better this year than last, and her having run third under these conditions undoubtedly gives her a great show in Monday's race.

Wal is by no means out of the race, and I am positive he will run very forward. His second to Claribell in the Eclipse Stakes with 9st. 3lbs. must not be lost sight of.

Matin Bell is, in my opinion, the most dangerous opponent to Circus Girl, and here the handicapper has given us a poser. I see the chances of these two so equalised that I am really in a dilemma to make a preference, so will toss for choice when investing my money.

Coin has been backed to some extent, and I can hardly credit that his pretensions are in any way better; but if such be the case, it must be on private information or a track gallop. But alas! how often have these private gallops that one hears so often about ensnared and beguiled the unwary?

S. S. (late Idle Bell) has a good outside chance. He put up a good performance when he won the Eclipse Stakes in 1905 with 9st. 1lb. up, beating several of the present field.

Flo (late Maud) landed with a great reputation, and if she is in any form approaching her Colonial fame, the Cup would be a moral for her; but I am afraid that she has not weathered well, nor is she in form now, as her small weight of 7st. 2lbs. amply shows.

Lorette, who hails from Burma, has the feather-weight of 7st. 2lbs., and as she is a flyer, may very likely disturb the field.

Taking everything into consideration, I pick out—

Circus Girl	1
Matin Bell	2
Wal	3

TRUE BLUE.

1st February.

THE MINTO FETE.

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

This (Thursday) afternoon 3,000 schoolboys attended the Minto Fete, an outing having been arranged for them by Sir Andrew Fraser.

The preliminary rounds in the final stages of the Minto Fete Football Tournament were concluded yesterday, the Royal Scots defeating the East Surreys by four goals to two.

This evening the semi-finals commence, the Gordon Highlanders meeting the Warwicks.

At the Minto Fete the Amir was again at the Tournament.

GATE MONEY.

There was a falling off in the takings at the gates yesterday at the Fete, but it was hardly to be expected that the huge figures of the two previous days would be maintained. As it was, Rs. 4,744 were taken in Gate-money and the amount realised by sale of tickets to the Tournament realised Rs. 1,465.

Stall-holders were again busy.

THE VARIOUS STALLS.

Business was brisk throughout at the *Petite Chevenux* and other tents given up to games of chance, which the *Cafe Chantant* the "Shannon Mnir," the Switch-back, etc., were again freely patronised.

SKATING RINK.

At the Skating Rink there was a Fancy Dress Carnival with prizes for the best costumes which were distributed by Lady Eileen Elliot.

The Amir again visited the Fete in the evening. His Highness arrived in a motor-car and joined Lord and Lady Minto in the Viceregal box at the Tournament, shortly after ten, just in time for the Table, with which the "Persens" blue-jackets concluded their splendid display.

He expressed great appreciation of the display by the Native cavalry A men with blazing torches on their lances and once more thoroughly enjoyed the Sham Fight.

The Amir left almost directly after the Tournament had concluded. There was a somewhat prolonged interval before the Sham Fight began to enable the Massed Bands to finish the "Tannhauser Overture" which was a magnificent performance!

His Highness has expressed his intention of visiting the Fete again this afternoon, Friday.

The last prizes of the "Lucky Bag" are being drawn. Mr. MacGregor of Strand Road, Howrah, drew a jug valued Rs. 700 and Lord Kitchener, the baby elephant. The Highland competition is nearly completed. The following won the competitions for playing marches:—Pipe-Major Duff Royal Scots, first; Corporal Robertson of the same regiment, second Pipe Major Taylor H. L. I. third. Highland Fling—Sergeant Love, Black Watch first; Pipe-Major Taylor, Seaforths, second; Sergeant Sutherland, Black Watch, third.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FETE.

A Storm Burst.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Yesterday, Thursday, evening the Minto Fancy Fete had a narrow escape from complete destruction by a north-western wind which rose between half past five and six o'clock. But though there was much dust and the tents swayed about no damage was done to the Fete grounds. Between midnight and 1 a.m. the storm renewed the wind lasting for fifteen minutes followed by rain.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 1.

The following is the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup Race:—

3 to 1 against each—Coin II and Matin Bell.
4 to 1 Circus Girl.
5 to 1 Wal and S. S.
6 to 1 Plover, First Bell and Lorette.
8 to 1 Claribell and The Butler.
10 to 1 Flo and Vera.
12 to 1 Parlour Maid.
20 to 1 Haydn.

Note—Flo and Hayda are doubtful starters.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

Opening Game.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY.

At Lucknow a polo tournament for a handsome and valuable challenge cup presented by the 15th Hussars has been organized on very popular lines to form one of the attractions for the Civil Service Cup week, but has unfortunately not met with the response that its promoters were justified in excepting for it. The prevailing whirl of imperial festivities are in some measure responsible for the interference with regimental arrangements. The Rifle Brigade from Shahjahanpur have entered and four local teams make up the entire entries.

Mahomed Bagh ground has never been in better order and there was a very large and fashionable attendance on the stand to witness the opening game set down for this afternoon, the two Clubs being jointly "At Home." The teams engaged were the Gymkhana represented by Mr. Scott, I.C.S., Major Climo, 24th Punjabis, Messrs. Sullivan, Executive Engineer and Topling, I.C.S, (back), and the Crusaders represented by Messrs. Hon'ble Annesley, Oxfords, Watson Somersets, Farron, Cavalry, and Morland, Staffords (back). The Umpires were Colonel DeLisle and Captain Bassett. The game fell far short of the expectations. From the opening of the game play was confined to the Gymkhana ground where in the first chukker they scored two goals and three subsidiaries and continued increasing the game despite the defence of the Officers and Major Climo and Mr. Sullivan were unable to offer any prolonged opposition. The Crusaders played a very strong combined game all through and they are bound to be reckoned with in the finals. There was abundance of sympathy for the Gymkhana. The Crusaders won a hollow victory by eleven goals and seven subsidiaries to one goal.

Strathspey and Reed, Sergeant Love, first.

Throwing the hammer.—Lance-Corporal Machonichie, Gordon Highlanders, first, with 101 yards; Private Clerk Gordons, second.

Putting the stone.—Lance-Corporal Machonochie first, with 37 feet, 4 inches.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Handicaps for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 1.

The following are the ponies and horses left for the principal Races tomorrow.

PONY HURDLES—3 P.M.

Narsekity 10-10; Daphne 10-5; Irish Bull's Eye 9-10; Pin-fire 9-7; Small Scote 9-7; and Elsie 8-3.

MARTINIERE PLATE—3-30 P.M.

Shoit 10-12; Sweet William 8 8; Soorkhab 7-8; Cinque Ports 7-7; The Ranger 7-4; Palmy Days 7-2; Chance 6-8; and Modesty 6-8.

THE MILITARY CHASE—4 P.M.

Senator 11-7; Wales 11-1; Goodwin 10-4; Wallace 10-4; and Spectacles 10-4.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP—5-30 P.M.

Omar 10-10; Soheit 10-3; Avatar 9-3; William Rufus 9-2; Hazard 7-12; Sublime 7-2; Whirlwind 6-8 and Palmy Days 6-7.

THE MAIDEN PLATE—5 P.M.

Coin II. 10-0; Forget-me-not 10-11; Little Dolly 9-4; Dainty Lady 8-5; The Butler 8-5; Sago 7-3; and My Queen 6-10.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1907.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Beginners Consolation Plate 2-15 p m
2nd Race—The 2nd Beginners Consolation Plate 2-40 p m
3rd Race—The Bandora Plate 3-5 p m
4th Race—The Andheri Plate, 4-45 p m
5th Race—The February Plate, 5 p m
6th Race The New Comers Consolation Plate, 5-30 p m
7th Race—The Vehar Plate 6 p m
8th Race—The 3rd Beginners Plate 6-25 p m

By kind permission of Lt.-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-45 p m	(S. V.)
Church Gate	2-50 p m	
Giant Road	2-56 p m	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	3-0 p m	

PAST vs. PRESENT ELPHINSTONIANS.

This cricket match was played on the Elphinstone High school ground yesterday. The match ended in a tie, each side scoring 65 runs. For the school team Adenwala scored 21 and Masurkar 13, Waskar and Pochkhanawala bowled well. For the old boy Homi Kanga scored 31 runs in good style. D. K. Telang carried the bowling honours.

BENGAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Bengal Presidency Amateur Athletic Association announce the holding of their 15th Annual Meeting, for the 20th of February.

No less than seven champion shields are offered, and Rs. 5,000 will be divided in handsome prizes.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by
Eileen	Scr		N N Wadia
Sapphire	15	30	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins
Turquoise	21	0	Mr F J Preston
Melody	25	0	Mr J B K Macbeth

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island and round Red Channel Buoy north of Butcher Island leaving both to starboard, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starboard. Finishing at Committee Vessel. Course No 2—12·5 miles. Time limit 6-45.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by
Pixie	4	0	Mr J E Aspinwall.
Trixie	4	0	Mr R E onteath
Yellow Peril	Scr		Capt Lewellin

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 1—9·6 miles. Time limit 5-15 p.m.

Tomtit and C Class Handicap Race—Sail at 3-40 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by
Meg	Scr		Mr C H Byrne
Lapwing	6	30	Capt Gillespie R E
Maud	10		Officers R E
Midget	12	30	Officers A
Coralie	11	30	Mr J Watson
Joan	15	30	Mr A C H Maclean
Tomtit	Scr		Mr J C Brook
Valkyrie	17	0	Mr H R Johnson
Clutsea	8	30	Mr J J Welch

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round P and O Mooring Buoy B off Cross Island leaving both to port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee vessel. Course No, 18—8·5 miles, Time limit 6-45 p.m.

D Class Handicap Race—sails at 3 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by
Swin	Scr		Mr O C S M Def
Swale	Scr		do
Invicta	19	0	do

Course—Same to B Class

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBUARY 1.

A European named Barron, fomerly a tea planter of the Chorgola Tea Association of Sylhet, living in a boarding house at Mangoe lane, committed suicide by blowing out his brains owing to pecuniary troubles.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DAMAGES RECOVERED FOR A LIBEL.

Judgment of the Appeal Court.

IN the Appeal Court, on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandvarkar, delivered Judgment on an appeal in the case of William G. Whyte against F. H. De Brito, filed by the plaintiff and appellant, Mr. Whyte, from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell given on the 13th August last. The plaintiff, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Glade and Co., who are agents of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, complained against the defendant for having libelled him in a letter written by the latter to the Insurance Company. Damages were laid at Rs. 7,000; but Mr. Justice Russel, awarded plaintiff only one rupee, the parties being ordered to bear their own costs throughout. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the appellant and plaintiff, Mr. Whyte; and Mr. A. Jinnah, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya, Bhimjee and Nagindas, appeared for Mr. Brito, the defendant and respondent.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Judgment of the Court, stated the facts of the case at considerable length. The defamation was contained in a letter of 27th February 1906 and its enclosures, sent on the date the letter bore, to Messrs. Glade and Co. by the defendant. The letter purported to be addressed to the General Manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company in Germany. In the covering letter, it was stated that this letter had been posted home; but this was not the fact. The letter and its enclosures expressly imputed fraud to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had misappropriated to his own use the proceeds of a cheque drawn in his favour as Manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. That this was defamatory there could be no doubt. The only question was whether the defendant had made good his plea of justification. That the defendant gave to the plaintiff a cheque for Rs. 2,000 on the 27th February was common ground, but in most other respects the versions of the transaction given by the plaintiff-appellant and the defendant-respondent were diametrically opposed. His lordship gave the details of the versions, which have already been published during the hearing. His lordship first dealt with the rival versions placed before the Court as to the form in which the cheque was originally drawn. The original cheque was not forthcoming. It was obtained by the defendant in June 1905, and was kept by him until after the publication of the defamation, and then destroyed by him. The defendant's explanation as to how he came to destroy the cheque was to his lordship's mind lame in the extreme, as was also the story by which he sought to account for the non-production of the counterfoil. His lordship thought the defendant-respondant's conduct in reference to these two documents was highly suspicious. But before the cheque was destroyed, it was shown to Mr. Glade, and to his evidence as to its contents, his lordship attached considerable importance. Mr. Justice Russell appeared to have come to the conclusion that the cheque at one time contained the initial letters, M.M.F.I., and he held that "the defendant altered the said cheque by filling up the words after M.M.F.I." Both sides depudiated this view, and his lordship thought rightly, for it was opposed both to the evidence and the probabilities. In the face of the defendant's own representations and conduct, and of Mr. Glade's evidence, the defendant had wholly failed to satisfy his lordship that the cheque, when drawn in favour of the plaintiff, contained the initial letters M. M. F. I. as the defendant now suggested. And though Mr. Glade proved to his lordship's satisfaction that the cheque, when shewn him by the defendant at that time, contained some such words as Manager, Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, his lordship held that those words were not on the cheque when it was drawn in the plaintiff's favour.

The plaintiff denied that such words were on the cheque when it was handed him, the ledger-keeper proved that, if they had been, a corresponding entry would have been made in the ledger, and it was no longer the defendant's case that those words were on the cheque when drawn by him. So far, therefore, as the defendant relied on the cheque as establishing his justification, he had completely failed.

Then, had the respondent made good his point that the promissory-note contained a description of him that pointed to the payment of the Rs. 2,000 being for the Company? His case was that there followed his name on the note, the words "Agent Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company"; he had given evidence to this effect. But in his affidavit of document, in which he had made special reference to this document, there was no hint that there were these words. This was the more significant, as in the description of the cheque the words "Manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company" were inserted. No doubt, the appellant was responsible for the non-production of the promissory-note, as he had destroyed it. But prior to destroying it, the appellant had received from the respondent the letter of the 21st of August, 1905. In the face of the letter, the learned Chief Justice did not see how the appellant could have anticipated the subsequent conduct of the respondent. On the evidence the Chief Justice held, that it was no made out that the words "Agent Mag deburg Fir Insurance Company" were on it: here has the respondent's contention failed. Two other points of difference with regard to the note, viz., the date when it was delivered, and the time of its return, were dealt with. Sir Lawrence Jenkins proceeded to remark, that the probabilities were in favour of the view that the promissory note was contemporaneous with the cheque. On a consideration of all the circumstances, he held that the appellant's reason should be accepted. As to the return of the note, the appellant said it was in August; the respondent said, on 21st April: To begin with, the latter day was "Good Friday". It was very unlikely any business would have been transacted on that day. On a consideration of these and other facts, the Chief Justice stated that he preferred the appellant's evidence on this point to that of the respondent; he held that the note was returned in August. So far as the real evidence on the part of the case, hearing on the point, as to the form in which the cheque had been drawn by the respondent, there was no reason for placing more reliance on the respondent as a witness; nor did Mr. Justice Russell express any opinion that he was entitled to greater credit. At the same time the "onus" lay on him. But the matter did not rest here. The form in which this cheque had been drawn was a departure from all cheques on account of the Company, first, on its being made payable to the appellant, and next, in its not being crossed; while the fact that the promissory-note was given at the time, as it had been held, favoured the view that the transaction was a personal loan to the appellant. This conclusion was strongly supported by the letter of demand of 14th April 1905. The same reasons which had induced the Court to reject as untrustworthy the respondent's testimony, the note was taken away on 21st April, appeared to tell with equal force against this assertion hat on this day the appellant called on him took away the accounts and paid him forty rupees and odd. Nor could the defendants version be accepted about the appellant agreeing to make good to him the balance of Rs 500 by increasing his commission from 25 to 30 per cent. True, it was, respondent's commission was raised and the appellant recommended this increase, but no inspection of such a fraud on the Company as the respondent now suggested was made either in Exhibit O 1, or in the pleadings. The fraud could not be held to have been established. As a matter of fact appellant's Counsel, Mr. Inverarity, was prepared to show all agents had their commission increased about this time. Somewhat closely connected with this part of the case was the question, whether Rs. 550 were repaid to the respondent in March. The conclusion was that though the appellant had not on the materials now before the Court satisfied the Chief Justice that the Rs. 550 were paid in March, he was certainly not prepared to hold that the amount had not been paid. Much had been made by the respondent of the fact, that though the amount of the promissory note was not paid in due date, interest was not charged by him. As against it, should be remembered the Rs. 50 paid by way of commission; respondent was not out of pocket to the extent of Rs. 2,000 during the whole period, for though he was not paid on the due date, he on his side, did not pay what was due from him to the Company. In this way, a substantial set off was effected. Then again it was asked, how could the respondent's refusal to take by way of pledge the ornaments offered him by Craig be explained if the transaction was a personal loan to the appellant? What the true explanation was not known was but it could not be agreed that his refusal was inexplicable, if the story of a personal loan was accepted. Thus, it might well be, that the respondent, who appeared to have entertained a distrust of Craig, preferred to have nothing to do with him, and feared that he might have compromised his position, if he accepted jewellery from him by way of pledge. It could not be said, that this must be the true explanation, but it certainly was a reasonable one, and afforded a sufficient answer to the argument that the respondent's conduct was inexplicable. Reliance was placed by the respondent on the fact that in the account, the balance of Rs. 1,459 was represented as paid by cheque. This, it was claimed, showed that the payment on the 27th February was on account of premiums to become due. But the account though prepared by a person, who happened to be in the employ of Messrs. Glade and Co., was prepared on behalf of the respondent. It was nowhere stated that respondent instructed the clerk to insert those words; nor was there anything to show, they had any connection with the payment of Rs. 2,000. It might well be that the words were inserted by the clerks in anticipation of what he thought would thappen. The Chief Justice was unable to attach the importance to the words "balance Ex cheque," for which the respondent contended. Another point with regard to the respondent was, that the appellant must have known of the respondent's having only one banking account, in which the Company's moneys, as well as respondent's, were paid. The respondent, in the course of his cross-examination, said that the appellant told him to keep the money of his agency business in his private account. Towards the close of his evidence, he stated that the appellant knew he kept only one account. This was not put to the appellant himself. It was therefore hardly fair to the appellant to hold on this point adversely to him, without affording him a chance of giving his own account. But even if the appellant had the knowledge, which the argument ascribed to him, it would not matter for the purpose in hand; for it was shown that the respondent had to his credit, on 27th February sufficient moneys to meet the Rs. 2,000; and there was absolutely no reason for holding, that the appellant supposed he was being paid out of the Company's money.

And then it was urged for the defendant that the failure to make any demand on him in respect of premiums, until August, was significant. But so far as the plaintiff failed in this respect, his omission would be a natural consequence of his indebtedness to the defendant. While he was in default, he well might hesitate to call on the defendant to pay what he owed to the company.

His lordship said that the conclusion to which he came was that the defendant had not proved that he paid the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff on account of premia due and to be due, or as a loan to the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, or otherwise on account of that Company; but his lordship held that the payment was a personal loan to the plaintiff.

The result was that the defendant's plea of justification failed, and the plaintiff had established his case and was entitled to a decree for damages. Having regard to all the circumstances, his lordship thought these should be assessed at Rs. 1,500. There would accordingly be a decree for that amount; and the defendant must pay the costs of the suit and the appeal and the decree.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

At the Small Causes Court his Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, disposed of a suit instituted by one Lakshmi Shanker Jaith and others against the Defendant one Ranchordas Tillockchand for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 being the amount of brokerage or compensations for work and labour done in negotiating for the sale of a house situated in Portuguese church Street, Bhuleshwar. Mr. Billimoria appeared for the Plaintiff, the Defendant being represented by Mr. Manchashankar.

In January last, the Plaintiff at the request of the Defendant and under his instructions did work and labor for him as broker and negotiated the purchase of the said house, the defendant promising that he would pay brokerage at the Customary rates. The Plaintiffs about the 16th January, showed the Defendant the house and the bills relating to the house and list of rents appertaining thereto and disclosed the name of the vendor, and later on procured a plan of the house and gave him an offer from the vendor for Rs. 1,50,000.

The Plaintiffs exerted themselves in the matter and carried offers of the Defendant to the vendor, but on the night of the 24th January as the Plaintiffs are informed and believe the Defendant behind the back of the Plaintiffs and in fraud of them personally effected a bargain for the sum of Rs. 1,45,000.

The Plaintiff submits that the relations of buyers and vendor between the Defendant and one Mulraz Khatao was effected by them, and that by their exertions and negotiations the Defendant was induced to buy, and the vendor induced to sell the property and that they are entitled to claim the brokerage from the Defendant.

The plaintiffs claim for brokerage amounts to Rs. 2,900, of which the Plaintiffs abandon Rs. 900 to bring the claim within the pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Manchashankar on behalf of his clients denied that Plaintiff had worked and laboured for the Defendant. He also denied that Defendant had promised to pay brokerage. He contended that no brokerage was due unless the transactions have concluded through Plaintiff's exertions. While giving a decree in favour of the plaintiff, the learned Judge observed that it had been shown by evidence that the transaction in respect of the amount claimed was the direct result of the agency of the Plaintiff. He said it was not necessary that he should complete the transaction (Bray versus Chandler, Jeffrey versus Crawford and Wilkinson versus Martin.) All that was necessary was that Plaintiff must show that his introduction was the direct cause of the transaction.

SUIT AGAINST THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Amicably Settled.

Before His honor, the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, a suit was instituted by one Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy against Messrs. J. G. White and Co., contractors for the work of relaying the Tramway track in Bombay, for the recovery of Rs. 750, being damages sustained to Plaintiff for personal injuries and damages done to his carriage.

The alleged cause of action arose while Plaintiff, according to his statement, was driving along the Clare Road on the night of the 22nd November last. The damages were said to have been sustained owing to the negligence and want of due care and caution on the part of the defendant's servants in carrying on the work of excavating the road, for the purposes of putting up a new tramway line, whereby the part of the road, on which the plaintiff was lawfully driving, was rendered dangerous and unsafe, they having negligently left maunds of earth and stones without proper fencing and in not properly and sufficiently lighting the fence and part of the road. The plaintiffs carriage thereby collided against one of the shafts of the fencing and was upset and smashed having run up a maund. The plaintiff having sustained a fall suffered great bodily pain and injury and was prevented from attending to his business for a length of time. These were the allegations of the plaintiff.

The defendant company on the other hand having amicably settled the matter, the learned Judge has ordered the case to be marked as "settled"

CLAIM FOR THE SUPPLY OF GOODS.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court disposed of yesterday a case in which one Mulji Haridas sued Messrs Martin Cohen and Co. situated opposite to the Bombay Bank for the recovery of Rs. 1250 15 9. The circumstances of the case are that on or about the 30th of August 1906, the Defendant Company purchased from the Plaintiff, 130 bars of Iron weighing 214 cwts 1 qr and 22 lbs at Rs.5-8 per cwt and the same were taken delivery of on the 15th of September 1906. The price of the purchase comes to Rs. 1179 7 3 and the interest according to Mercantile usage and the cost of notice to the Defendant Company comes to Rs. 26 8 6, the total amount thus due being 1206 15 9. Mr. Maneksbanker, on behalf of the Plaintiff, stated that the goods were delivered to the Defendant Company long ago, but the amount remained unpaid in spite of repeated demands.

Mr. Martin Cohen of the Defendant Company appeared in person and requested the Court to order payment by instalments to which the Plaintiff objected. The learned Judge, however, granted a month's time for the payment of the amount in question.

THE new Central Persia telegraph line is being constructed very slowly, and the Annual Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1905-06 shows how time has been wasted. The *Pioneer* believes that since March last the work from the Karachi end has been pushed on, but it is rather surprised to learn from the Report that this line is to be continued to meet the Central Persian wires near Robat. This is a most roundabout route to take, as the direct alignment would be through Bampur to Bam. Considering the delays that are constantly taking place in the traffic between India and Europe, it is a matter of public importance that the Central Persian line should be completed.

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS

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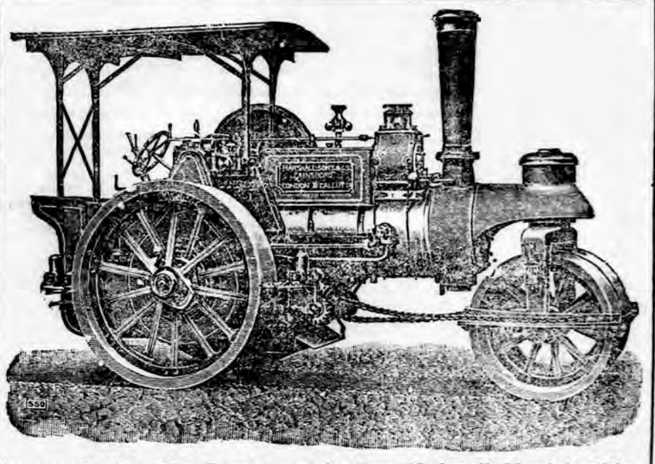

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

APPARENT OR REAL.

WE are being told that because the new Shah has so long governed the most important province in Persia he is competent to rule a kingdom. That does not follow. The Prince upon whom the crown of Persia is to descend becomes governor of a province not because of manifest ability but because he is the son of his father. The dead Shah was Governor of Azerbaidshan when, as a sickly, puling child of nine, he was not expected to live. The world went very well for that province then. The governorship of a province by a scion of the royal house is only nominal: the power behind the throne is the paramount influence. On the other hand, it is not to be taken as too certain that the new ruler is really under the influence of Russia. The gentle art of make-believe is not the sole monopoly of the heathen Chinee. A significant phrase or two of the man now dead once threw light on an international drama not commonly regarded or understood.

"MIGHTY, AMBITIOUS RUSSIA."

If ever the late Shah unreservedly opened his heart, it was to Professor Vambery. The latter had won the affections of his father by a speech in perfect Persian and the gay old diarist had immortalised the great Hungarian in the record of his travels. So when Muzaffir-ud-Din reached Vienna his first cry was, "Where is Vambery?" Having found him, his heart rejoiced, and he talked without reserve. The Professor tells us in his enthralling autobiography how he twitted the Shah with being a partisan of Russia, because it was said—as is now said concerning his successor—that while Crown Prince he had complied with all Russia's demands. The Shah laughed loud with amusement and enjoyment. "Am I the only one who, in default of counter-arms, has feigned friendship for this mighty, ambitious opponent?" he cried. He blamed England for forcing him into the position, not by anything which she had done, but by what she had not done. Britain's friendship, he said, was always as cold as ice, and he declared that it was owing to Lord Salisbury's declining to support a Persian loan in London that he had driven into the arms of Russia. But he had gone there only for his own purposes, and with no thought of making the position a permanent abiding-place.

GUARDING THE SUCCESSION.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is better off than if he were Heir-Apparent to the crown of Italy. He has most of the advantages of royal station without the onus and disabilities. The heir to the British throne could not undertake such hair-breadth adventures as those in which the Duke has distinguished himself; he owes it to the nation not to take unnecessary risks. This is a matter to which stricter attention has to be given than the man in the street may recognise. Queen Victoria, in her solicitude for the security of the succession, took quite extraordinary precautions for the safety of her family. What she would have said had she known that the Prince of Wales once went disguised, as it were, to Ireland it is difficult to imagine. Perhaps she did know, but the inference is the other way. The Duke of Clarence was with his regiment in Dublin, and his younger brother determined to visit him incognito. His visit was kept so close a secret that while he was spending happy hours in Dublin the papers were describing his doings—in London.

THICK ICE OR THIN.

The anxious cares of the Queen for the safety of her sons and grandsons were enhanced by the death of the Duke of Clarence, and there is a story which has its simple pathos as well as its humorous side. It is told in Sir John Robinson's reminiscences how terribly alarmed the good Queen was when, during the frost of thirteen years ago, she learned that the present King and Prince of Wales had ventured on the ice at Buckingham Palace. She insisted on having frequent telegrams to assure her that no accident had occurred. As a matter of fact, the ice had been found, by boring, to be some feet in thickness; but that did not satisfy the Queen. She knew that the lake at the Palace had its depths where serious danger might be. A royal prince sportively suggested a report that a company of Grenadiers had marched across the ice. And in the end this proposal, generously modified, was adopted. The Queen was informed, not that a company of Grenadiers had marched across the ice, but that the latter would bear such a company. Had the Duke of the Abruzzi been son of Queen Victoria and heir to the throne, he had never seen the Arctic regions nor set his foot on Ruwenzori.

A TERRIBLE POSSIBILITY.

We all know the legend of the train which stopped to let a cow get out of the way, and then pulled up a mile or so farther along. "Another cow?" asked the passengers. "Same cow," answered the driver. Almost one is now persuaded to believe it, after the story, which comes from the Irish Railway Commission, of a train being stopped while an attempt was made to recover a fugitive canary. This is a fearful precedent. With that principle extended passengers might starve to death. For there is a canary at liberty at this moment which thousands of people have been seeking for months. It escaped from its home at Harpenden last spring, and ever since has been flitting about the famous Rothamsted fields and park. It was thought that the severe weather of the past fortnight or so would kill it. But the latest report is that the bird of freedom is in better feather than ever, and singing like any two canaries.

OTHER NEW SPELLINGS.

An enterprising Dutchman who favours people in the country with his calender and catalogue has improved in several directions upon President Roosevelt's suggestions. Beginning with "A prosperious and happy Newjear" for greating, he advises prospective clients to "Be carefull to put one's responsibility; what wat Nature hid; but to know one's dealings thoroughly." Advised if you have not "tryed his specialitties" to think about trying them, you are assured "The earlier you order; the best you may expect. Late ordering is not to advise in any way." Lacking some item for trade, you turn to the calendar to find that "We always keep a good stock, of different varieties, pleass keep this en mind; if you run with anything short.... G alwais are pleased to quote," etc. This is well meant: "We advise our customers; during friezing wether, to keep their—for stock out of any draft, or the lightest frost, they can not stand the least of it." No doubt a catalogue done by an Englishman in the language of the Netherlands would in the main be double Dutch. Our friends in Holland get pretty near the same result with their attempts at English.

DEFYING NATURE.

As everybody knows, the tortoise should sleep away the winter months, like any other well regulated hibernating animal. The writer has three tortoises which all this winter have disproved the necessity for this period of slumber. A friend suggests that the writer is doing with his tortoises as the Chinese do with their prisoners—trying to drive them mad by depriving them of sleep. This wakeful trio occupy the ground floor of a comfortable aviary. It is heated day and night, and the trotoises are as lively as their feathered fellow-lodgers. They did show an inclination to sleep in the cool days which preceded the warming of their house, but have not since. The aviary has a false floor of boards over a tiled floor, beneath which, protected by an open grating, run the hot-water pipes. The heat from the latter has caused a slight shrinkage of the boards where they meet over the pipes. Consequently this is the warmest spot in the aviary. And there, their meal finished, the tortoises straddle over the opening, so that the genial heat may warm their hearts and keep their senses wakeful.

WILL AND WON'T.

Whatever may have been the difficulties in the way of finding a successor to Mr. Bryce in the Irish Chief Secretaryship, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman can scarcely have found himself in more embarrassing circumstances over the Lord Lieutenancy than confronted Lord John Russell sixty year ago. Lord John had really made up his mind to abolish the latter office, but a change of holder became necessary at too critical a time, so he said to the Duke of Bedford "Your going is the only solution of the difficulty." The Duke, while not unwilling, felt that the office was not suited at such a time to his health, his spirits or his nerves. Lord Clarendon was next asked, in spite of a fear that he could not afford go to for a short time So there was the Duke on the one hand, gratified by the generally expressed wish that he should go, and unwilling soon to end the grateful situation; on the other there was Clarendon declaring that he could not accept, yet fearful that the Duke would take him at his word and himself fill the office. Eventually Clarendon did go, remained five years and made a great success.

A TERRIBLE REVELATION.

All things considered, the Chief Secretaryship is still the most thankless office in the Government. It can safely be said, however, that on the score of purely physical terrors the position to-day is improved beyond all recognition. Forster lived the life of a hunted beast in Ireland; only what seemed an act of wanton folly on his part saved him in the end. Had he gone the usual guarded way he would have been struck dead. When he resigned, the Duke of Devonshire preferred not to go; in his place went Lord Frederick Cavendish, one of the most charming men of his time. He went straight to martyrdom. It is to the everlasting credit of Forster that after this, knowing what he knew, he gallantly came forward and offered to return, temporarily, to fill the breach. Gladstone would not take advantage of the offer. Instead, he asked another Minister to go. The position was declined, and Sir George Trevelyan bravely went over. He was soon to have a grim reminder of the tragedy which had brought him there. In the Secretary's lodge in Phœnix Park he drew back a curtain. There behind it lay the blood-stained coat of his murdered predecessor, which careless servants had neglected to remove.

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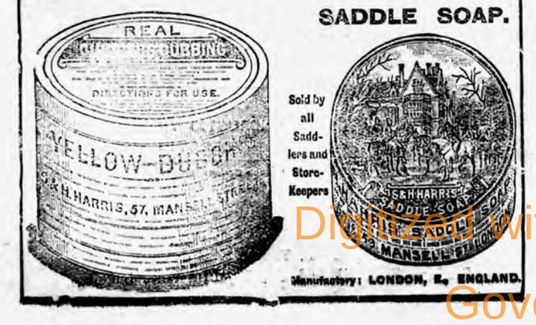

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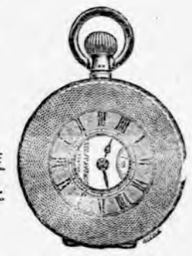

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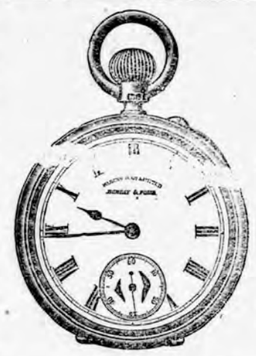

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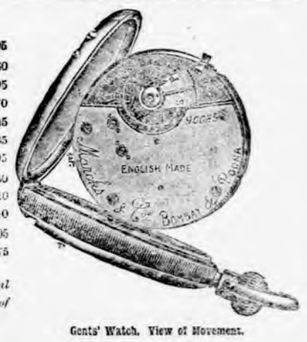

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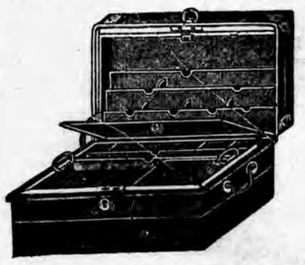

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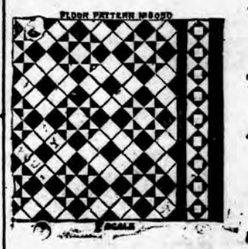

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